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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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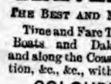

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907.				
20th Apr.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA ...	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6926
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	.....
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA ...	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6810	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA ...	6925
6th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiounet	16th May 1907.
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiounet	3rd Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	31st " "

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AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	22nd June "

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Liverpool	580	900	473	730	430	640
London viâ Marseilles (overland.) ...	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
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The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
†	Sutton Hall	4,400	Mar. 19	Apl. 2	Mar. 29	Apl. 21
†	Wisbow Hall	3,314	" 11	Mar. 29	" 6	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,836	Apl. 19	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28
*	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 25	June 8	June 19	June 26

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‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	22nd Apl.	11 a. m. P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur.	25th Apl.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHARA	2,170	Frid.	26th Apl.	7 a. m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbar, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomers, and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "MUTTRA," 4,464 tons, on or about 3rd May

FOR EAST AFRICA.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 30th May calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † VORWAERTS ...	5990	R. Colledani	20th April.
* PERSIA	5836	P. Craglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	L. Mistrovigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND .	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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FRANZ FERDINAND..	6046	C. Matcovich	30th April.

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R. RUBATTINO	4,380	R. Gucchi	15th June "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July "

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ISCHIA	5,000	G. Dodero	17th June "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Delsito	17th July "

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* GENERAL	2231	Muhbaner	19th April 1907.
SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	3rd May "
REICHSTAG	2085	Ihle	17th " "
KAISER	2724	von. Holdt	31st " "
BUNDESRATH	2386	Greime	14th June. "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast Ports, and DURBAN.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moosim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, collecting interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA. LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000
HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "FRANZ FERDINAND," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or no Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

OUR client, Mr. JAMNADAS VIJAHOOKHANDAS, having been informed that one VASSANTRAO MADHOWRAO CASHINATH, is attempting to raise moneys on the mortgage of his Share and interest in the following immovable properties has instructed us to give notice to the public which we hereby do that the right, title and interest of the said VASSANTRAO MADHOWRAO CASHINATH, in all the said properties has been mortgaged and charged to and in favour of our client, Mr. Jamnadas Vijbhookhandas, by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 30th day of January, 1903, and Further Charge dated the 12th day of August, 1904, and under Decrees in High Court Suits No. 189 of 1905 and 874 of 1905, and the amount due thereunder aggregating to about Rupees 70,000/ is still due and unpaid. All dealings therefore with the said Vassantrao Madhowrao Cashinath in reference to the said properties or any of them in any way whatsoever will be subject to our clients aforesaid claims.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government and pension tax ground with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, at New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort in the sub-district of Buleshwar, fronting the said newly admeasuring (690) square yards be the same little, more or less, Registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1142, 1143, 365, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Atmaram Wassodewji and others, on or towards the North by the New Line or Lohar Chawl Street, and on or towards the South by the property of Ebramseebeb Sydaday and with dwelling houses and premises are Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 7 and 8.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension Tax ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, at Shaikh Memon Street without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandevi, fronting the said Shaik Memon Street, on the East side thereof and containing by admeasurement 1265 square yards, be the same, little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Memons Mosque, on the West by Shaikh Memon Street, on the North by the property of Kessowji Jadhowji, and on the South by the property of Hyderali Cassumji and which dwelling-house and premises are Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 377.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension Tax ground or cart called Tellwady with the messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being on the Parel Road on the West side thereof, and containing by admeasurement 25,000 square yards be the same, both, more or less, Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 500, 542, 543, 590, 592, 36, and bounded on the East by the Parel Road, on the West by the property of Jacob Penha, on the South by the property of Hassum Buckbhai.

NINTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of foras ground situated and being in Bombay, on the Mahim Road, in the Mazagon sub-district fronting a passage leading from the Mahim Road, on the North side of the said passage containing by admeasurement 1755 square yards be the same, little, more, or less, Registered in the Book of the Collector of Bombay, under No. 517, and bounded on the East by the property of Nicolas Gonsalves, on the West by the property of Manual Nunes, on the North by the property of Pedro Nunes and Simas DeSouza, and on the South by a public passage.

TENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of salt batty ground situate in Mahim Agar, in the Mazagon subdistrict Registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under No. 51 and bounded on the East by the Batty ground of Mathews Gomes, on the North by the batty ground of Manuael Marzello, and on the South by a a water course.

ELEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension Tax ground, situate at Mahim in the Mazagon sub-district Registred in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,12,114, and 119, and bounded on the East by the property of Baloo Meeya, on the West by the property of Withoba Juggoo Cowles, on the North by the oart of Morarjee Trimbukji, on the South by the oart of Balumbbut Withul Naigum.

TWELFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension Tax ground situated and being in Bombay, in Memon Wada without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 1900 square yards be the same, little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 572, and bounded on the East by Ramdas Bania's house, on the West by the public road leading to Memon Wada, on the North by the house of Abba Memon, and on the South by the public road leading by Musjid Bunder.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys, for
JAMNADAS VIJBHUCUNDAS.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees fifty per Share, of Rs. 1,000 each, and of Rupees twenty-five per Share on B Shares, and a bonus of Rupees 50 per Share, of Rs. 1,000 each, and of Rupees twenty-five per share, on B Shares, free of Incometax, for the year ending 31st December 1906 declared at the 34th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on Monday the 15th instant, will be paid to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 16th instant, on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd April, 1907 on production of Certificates of Shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY, 16TH APRIL, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S
NEW LIST
OF FICTION.
Paper, Re. 1-12. Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

Little Eson. By S. R. Crockett.
Twixt Sword and Glove. By A. C. Gunter.
London Lovers. By Margaret Baillie Saunders.
Temptation. By Richard Bagot.
The Evolution of Katherine. By E. Temple Thurston.
The Fighting Chance. By Roberts W. Chambers.
In the Cause of Freedom. By Arthur W. Marchmont.
Running Water. By A. E. W. Mason.
The Expensive Miss Du Cane. By S. Macnaughton.
The Flare of the Footlights. By Horace Wyndham.
The Far Horizon. By Lucas Malet.
The Luck of the Leura. By Mrs. Campbell Praed.
The Beloved Vagabond. By W. G. Locke.
The Baxter Family. By Alice and Claude Askew.
Sir Nigel. By Canon Doyle.
Venus and the Woodman. By Vincent Brown.
His People. By R. B. Cunninghame Graham.
White Fang. By Jack London.
Old Fireproof. By Owen Rhoscomyl.
Life's Shop Window. By Victoria Cross.
The Diamond Ship. By Max Pemberton.
The Confessions of a Climber. By Lucas Cleeve.
The Soul Stealer. By Ranger Gull.
The Sins of Society. By Father Bernard Vaughan.
In the Days of the Comet. By H. G. Wells.
The Red Burgee. By Morley Roberts.
Jack Derringer. By Basil Lubbock.
The House of Cobwebs. By George Gissing.
A Maid and Her Money. By J. S. Fletcher.
Selma. By Lucas Cleeve.
Councils of the Night. By Lucas Cleeve.
Rezanov. By Gertrude Atherton.
Sir John Constantine. By A. T. Quiller-Couch.
Spanish Necklace. By B. M. Croker. (Cloth only. Rs. 2-3.)
Sophy of Kravonia. By Anthony Hope.

TO HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

We have a large assortment of novels which we are offering at 12 as. paper cover and Rs. 2-4 cloth cover.

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AGENTS:
THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN WHARFAGE RULES AT W. BANDAR AND V. TERMINUS GOODS DEPOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st May, 1907, and until further notice the WHARFAGE RULES for Goods available for delivery at the Wadi Bandar and Victoria Terminus Goods Depots, will be modified as follows, namely:—

For Goods of every description available for delivery before 18 O'clock, a Wharfage charge at the rate of one anna per maund or part of a maund per day or part of a day is made if the goods are not removed from the Railway premises before closing time on the following day.

But when goods are not available for delivery until after 18 o'clock, they must be removed before closing time on the day after the following day, or Wharfage charge as above will be incurred.

FOR EXAMPLE:—Goods ready for delivery before 18 o'clock on Monday must be cleared before closing time on Tuesday, but if they are not available until after 18 o'clock on Monday, they can be cleared free of Wharfage at any time before closing time on Wednesday.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 13TH APRIL, 1907.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registred Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Hornby Road, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 20th April, 1907, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1906., declare a Dividend, elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday the 9th April to MONDAY, the 22nd April 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
H. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.
BOMBAY, *4th April*, 1907.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1907, at 3-15 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1906.

To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 4th May, 1907, both days inclusive,

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID, and Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL 1907.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1907, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1906.

To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 4th May, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL 1907.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4 [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE above BANK will be CLOSED, on MONDAY the 22nd instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 22nd April, 1907, the TIMINGS of No. 27 Down Third Class Express Train will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED, between BOMBAY and IGATPURI in order to provide STOPS at DADAR and KURLA, for the convenience of the Travelling Public.

For detailed Timings see Poster Notice exhibited at Stations.

J. N. HAWKINS,
for Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 18TH APRIL, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE TRAIN now leaving MATHERAN at 6-30 will, on and from SATURDAY the 20th April, 1907, LEAVE at 7-15 and ARRIVE NERAL, at 9-15 instead of at 8-35.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 18TH APRIL, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY & NERAL, KHANDALLA & LONAVLA.

OWING to MONDAY the 22nd April, 1907, being a Public Holiday, the Up Lonavla Week End Express Train WILL RUN on TUESDAY, the 23rd, April, 1907, instead of on Monday the 22nd April, 1907.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
BOMBAY, 18th APRIL, 1907.

MADAME ZARIA,
AMERICAN FORTUNE TELLER,
HAS JUST ARRIVED,

For a short stay in Bombay and can be consulted,

Daily from 10 to 1 and from 4 to 6 o'clock,
AT
ROOM NO. 45, APOLLO HOTEL.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 183 OF 1907.

Re KARA AHMED and EBRAHIM KARA, of Bombay, Halai Memons, lately trading together in partnership as Merchants in Bombay, Varawal, Porebunder, Oomerawati, Kalicut, Manwadhur, Batwa, and other places under the name and style of KARA AHMED and EBRAHIM KARA respectively, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Kara Ahmed and Ebrahim Kara, have been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI & XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 16th day of April, 1907.

W. J. HOWARD,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Notice is hereby given that the Office of the Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, will be removed from No. 24 Esplanade Road, to the Town Hall Custom House Road, on the 19th Instant.

L. W. HARTLEY,
Collector of Income Tax, BOMBAY.
16TH APRIL, 1907.

KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital Rs.17,50,000 (£59,000).

Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 15 (£1 Stg.) each, of which 40,000 Shares are reserved for Working Capital, 9,500 Subscribing Shares have been issued up to date, upon which Rs. 12 per share has been called up.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

are invited to a further issue, of 15,000 Shares payable as follows: Rs. 6 on application, Rs. 6 on allotment, Rs. 3 as and when the Company may determine, but not before 3 months' notice.

DIRECTORS:

Major-General A. D. Anderson, R. A., (retired), Rawal Pindi.
C. H. Oertel, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, Lahore.
C. M. P. Wright, Esq., C. E., M. I., M. M., Mining Engineer, Calcutta.
RAI BAHADUR BOOTA SINGH, Rawal Pindi.
RAI SAHIB DEWAN AMAR NATH, Foreign Minister (in attendance), nominated by H. H. the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir.

BANKERS:

THE PUNJAB BANKING COMPANY, Lahore.

The present issue is for the purposes—

(1). Of working the Kashmir Sapphire Mines, of which an extension of one year of the present Prospecting License has been obtained.

(The sale of Gem Stones found in the Summer of 1906 more than covered the entire costs of Working, Rent, and Royalty).

(2). Of providing Pumps for draining and Gear for working gold-bearing gravel in Baltistan under a Lease covering about 50 miles of the Dras River.

Local diggers worked these gravels extensively, but were unable to go below low-water level.

The Company's prospecting operations in the winter of 1906-07 (to date), secured 2,222 grains of gold from 122 cubic yards of gravel.

The richer ground over-lying bed-rock could not be worked.

(3). Of proving the Indus River gravels above and below Attock for 48 miles, with the view of putting on Dredgers to recover the contained gold.

The auriferous character of these gravels is historical.

The bed of the Indus for miles above Attock is a broad gravel bottom, and is easy dredging ground. Two grains of gold per cubic yard will amply cover depreciation of plant repairs and running expenses.

To prove these gravels to contain at least 3 grains of gold, and therefore that they are highly payable, is the preliminary work now to be undertaken, and the Concessionnaire from the Government of India has agreed to give a 3 years' "Option" to the Company. The cost of providing Dredgers and undertaking regular Mining operations is not contemplated by this Company.

(4). Of providing funds for further prospecting and taking up mineral lands in Kashmir and British India.

Applications with remittances, which will be registered in order of receipt, should be addressed to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
Rawal Pindi.

UNIVERSAL SCISSORS.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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MEDIA. By Zenaide A. Ragozin, Anthor of "Assyria."
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SPAIN. By Henry Edward Watts.
SOUTH AFRICA. By George M. Theal.
VENICE. By Alethea Wiel.
THE CRUSADES. By T. A. Archer and C. L. Kingsford.
VEDIC INDIA. By Zenaide A. Ragozin.
WEST INDIES AND THE SPANISH MAIN. By James Rodway.
BOHEMIA. By C. Edmund Maurice.
THE BALKANS. By William Miller, M. A. (Oxon).
CANADA. By J. G. Bourinot.
BRITISH INDIA. By R. W. Frazer, L.L.B., I.C.S.
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MODERN ENGLAND UNDER QUEEN VICTORIA. By Justin McCarthy, M.P.
MODERN SPAIN. By Martin A. S. Hume.
MODERN ITALY. By Pietro Orsi.
NORWAY. By Hjalmar H. Boyesen.
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MEDIÆAL ENGLAND. By Mary Bateson.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.
MISS
BLANCHE ESMONDE
From the Queen's Hall, London.

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Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Meadow Street

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED for the Gujarat College, a PROFESSOR of CHEMISTRY who must be a Graduate. The selected candidate will be required to proceed to England in the Autumn and study for a Professor at the College for a term of ten years. He will receive, while in England, an allowance of about £200 PER ANNUM. Apply before June 1st to the Collector and President, Gujarat College Board.

W. DODERET,
Collector and President,
Gujarat College Board, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE, HORSE AND VICTORIA.

GREY WALER GELDING, believed sound. Rs. 350. VICTORIA, in fair condition, Rs. 450. The property of Major H. HERBERT, I.M.S., going home. No offers. Apply at once to Byculla Club or to Messrs. Scott & Co., Veterinary Surgeons.

TO BE LET.

AT HOPE HALL ESTATE, Mazagon, for immediate possession. 3 COMPARTMENTS, Rent Rs. 65, 80, 45 respectively, p. m., from 1st May, 1907.

1 Compartment, Rent Rs. 70 p. m. Apply to—
EBRAHIM BHAI HASSUM & CO.,
Mandvi, Kharak Bazar.

TO BE LET.

THE SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. will REMOVE about July or August next to larger Offices, and they desire TO SUB-LET their present Offices, from that date.

For particulars of Rent, &c., apply to—
THE MANAGER,
South British Insurance Co.,
Sirdars' Palaces, Apollo Street.

A LADIES' DRESS MAKING and TAILORING DEPARTMENT has been added to the now existing Gents' Departments of the well-known establishment of

A. FREDOON & Co.,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road.

Ladies will not regret a visit TO THIS NEW DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE.
BOILER AND ENGINE.

A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies, in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "E. G.," [illegible] of this Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a RARE and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the then Council PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. THE ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

TO BE LET.—From first May, a North-side FLAT on Ground-floor of "Jairaz House," No. 1, at Middle Colaba. Apply CASSAMALY J. FEERBHOY, Firdoos Mahal, Mahableshwar.

WANTED.—A respectable middle aged man, European, for INSPECTOR. Man with pension preferred. Apply to the Depot Manager, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ld., Esplande Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—By a Mercantile Firm a good TYPIST and SHORTHAND WRITER, must; be expert. One with his own Machine preferred. Apply Box No. 437, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—PARSEE GRADUATES for Office works, Intelligent and hard-working, fair writing. Apply with copies of certificates. Salary Rs. 50-60, good prospects. Apply No. 431, care of "Bombay Gazette."

BULBS—DAHLIAS, Choice, Pompon and Cactus Sorts, Begonias, Glexinias, Achemenes, &c., in healthy condition just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co, Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

A RECORD that gives you value for your money the double sided "ODEON" Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, Co., 33, Churchgate StreetBranch, Colaba Causeway

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADL" Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadl is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Note Prices should be marked to facilitate early purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6248, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget." 4 Maps, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 18-12; Rs. 9 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During month of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas. Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available Reference charge one Rupee.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Service. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort Bombay. Established 1873.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 6048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Reports, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy 1 Anna. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The Sale of Hotel Furniture, etc., in Woodlands Hotel, at Lanowli, advertised to take place on the 28th instant is CANCELLED and will not, therefore, take place.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of M. Breslauer and Co., insolvents, and with the consent of the Alliance Bank of India Ld. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Church Gate Street Fort, part of the stock-in-trade of the insolvents, consisting of valuable and neat teakwood and blackwood mahoganized and English-made household, furniture such as cabinets, chiffoniers, sideboards, dumbwaiters, whatnots, sofas, easychairs, Lyhi chairs, teapoys, writing, dressing and washband tables, screens, ornamental stands, etc. The above is on view.

SALE AT 7-30 A.M. (IN THE MORNING).

Auction Sale of Choice and Rare Garden Plants, etc. TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 91 Marine Lines a large and choice collection of valuable garden plants such as a large and varied variety of palms, begonias dracenas ferns, orchids, lilies, crotons and other flowering and foliage plants etc., the property of Lieut.-Col. J. Crimmin I.M.S., V.C., Port Health Officer., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are ready and the plants are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 20th instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 91, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, consisting of sliding dining table, chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet cabinets and chiffoniers, marble-top tea-tie and teapoys, bedsteads, single and double-mirror door almirahs, cloths-presses, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, American revolving top office table, electric fans, sweet-toned ebonised cottage piano, by Hopkinson, nearly new pianola with 30 rollers, real Persian and Brussels carpets, old China ware, teak and copic floor and table lamp, valuable oil paintings, gent's bicycle, perambulator, Treacher's glassware and crockeryware, best platedware, Singer's foot sewing machine, English canaries in cage, carriage clock strikes hour and half hour, Revolver with cartridges sets, Humber motor-car, table ornaments, a large collection of choice palms of 100 sorts, ferns, &c., the property of Lt. Col. J. Crimmin, I.M.S., V.C., Port Health Officer, proceeded to England.

The property of other gentlemen:—

1 English cabriolet coupe bicycle wheels built by W. G. Windover, suitable for a horse 14-2 to 15-2.

1 handsome rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 English built rubber-tyred Ralli cart, in good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The garden will be sold at 7-30 a. m. the same day.

On SUNDAY, the 21st Instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, Fort, opposite St. George's Hospital, and next to Messrs. Boyce and Co. the the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, sideboard dumbwaiter, easy-sofa, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, tilted plush cabinets marble-topped tables and teapoys, easy-chairs bedsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes-press, marble topped dressing and wash-band tables chest of drawers, bookcase jardiniers, hat-stand, clocks, ladies' and gents' bicycles, windproof lamp, glassware crockeryware, plated-ware etc., the property of J. Marcovitz, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED Right, Title and Interest in PROPERTIES.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 61 of 1906.
Joosub Haji Contractor, ChimniWala,
vs.
Zulekhabai, widow, and another.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of February

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 17.] [BOMBAY, *April* 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 5/16		⅛
3 do. Rentes	94⅛	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102½		⅛
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	65 5/16	1/16	
Bar Silver in London ...	30 1/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	65⅛	⅛	
Do. in New York ...	25-22	⅛	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	20-48	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	4-85½	⅛	
Do. do. do. New York.	4½%	Since	11inst
Discount Bank of England Rate.			
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1½%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2½		⅛

Amount paid into the Bank of England .....£2,25,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/16d. unchanged.

£1,50,000 from Egypt ear-marked for Indian Currency Account.

Council Bills:—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 70,000—

Rs. 13,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 11,30,000 " " to Bombay.
" 5,70,000 " " to Madras.

Rs. 30,00,000 at 1s. 4 3/32 d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs. 21,00,000
Rs. 17,30,000
Rs. 1,80,000

Rs. 40,00,000 at 1s. 4 3/32d.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·15.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 1,05,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 70,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Bills on Calcutta... ... Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.
Transfers on Calcutta.....Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 3/32d.
Transfers on Bombay .....Rs. 4,00,000 at 1s. 4 3/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	Large business.
Futures	...Quiet
East Indian... ...	...Quiet
Manchester	...Steady
Total Sales	... 14,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	4,000
Imports	... 6,000
Mid-Americans ...	... 6·22+01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10 7/16—⅛

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·73	5·73	5·70	5·67

unchanged.

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·68	5·60	5·57	5·56	5·56
unchanged	+ 01	+ 01	+ 01	+ 01

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	20,000
Do. do. last year...		17,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	6,000
Do. to Continent	...	1,000

Spot Cotton—11·10—05

Futures—Month of July 9·67 — 09
Do. do. Dec. 10·00 — 12
} Declined owing to daily weather reports indicate beneficial rains and to largeestimated receipts for to-morrow

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10½ unchanged
Futures—Month of May 10·43—03
Do. do. July 10·39—04
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—29½ old Terms—April-May London, Sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer

SEEDS.

Rapeseed:—

Yellow Gujerat per 413 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 52 Apl.-May Dunkirk—Value Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 50½ May-June Dunkirk—Done Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 48½ April-May, Hamburg—Done Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer

Linseed—

Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44 April-May.—Dunkirk Sellers Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼—⅛

Rubber—

Para Rubber 4/11 Value.

Metals—

Copper Braziers	£110	
Yellow Metal	d. 9	

Bar Iron—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£	6	18 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. & F. O. B. Liverpool	£	13	15 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net.	£	7	0 0

Beef and Mutton Tallow—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...	35/9
" " Mutton Tallow ...	37/6
General tone of Tallow Auction ...	Quiet.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
7 Packages Sovereigns	Rs. 1,500	Muscat	Dwarka	Comptoir National
Gold Coins ...	3,375			
Rupees	21,400			
1 Bundle Rupees	200	Jask	Dwarka	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	2,000	Bahrein	Dwarka	Do.
2 Bundles Rupees	6,000	Bushire	Dwarka	Do.
1 Bundle Sovereigns	150	O Mandvie	Dwarka	Do.
Rupees	750			
1 Bundle Rupees	1,100	Debai	Dwarka	M & H Esmail
21 Packages Gold Coins	7,816	Muscat	Dwarka	Sundry Natives
Rupees	53,225			
99 Packages Sovereigns	18,002	Jeddah	ShahNajaf	Sundry Natives
Gold & Coins ...	30,176			
Rupees	61,790			
Silver Coins ...	875			
3 Packages Sovereigns	26,730	Jeddah	Naderi	Sundry Natives
Gold Coins ...	2,775			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [18TH APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The Bank of Bengal rate has to-day been reduced 1 per cent. thus making it 8 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The Market has been quiet to-day with very few bills offering. At opening most Banks refused to sell at better than 1 1/4 for telegraphic transfers, although 1 1/8 T. T. was available at one or two Banks for delivery this week. Bills are scarce and although most Banks are offering to buy at 1 1/4 for 3 months' sight credits, only a small business has been done. Far Eastern rates are quiet but steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...Is. 4 1/16d.	
Demand Draft	... Is. 4 3/32d.	
Credits—3 months' sight	... Is. 4 1/16d.	
Do. 6 months' sight	... Is 4 1/16d.	
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	172½	
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	140¼	
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	152	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148½	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	212	

Government Paper:—

The Market opened steady to firm at 97½ for ready and 97¼ for the Settlement, but on receipt of the news that the Bank of Bengal rate had been reduced to 8 per cent. quotations advanced ⅛ to 97⅛ for ready and 97⅛ for the settlement. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar and at the close there are probably sellers at the higher quotations. Calcutta market is practically unchanged at 97⅞ for ready and 98⅛ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote:—

Cash...	97	13	0
1st Settlement	97	15	0

Bullion:—

The London Bar silver market was firmer yesterday, quotations closing up 1/16 at 30 1/4 and 30 1/16 for ready and two months' forward delivery respectively. New York was also up 1/4 at 65 3/8. The local market has been firm. At opening ready bars were quoted at 77 1/2 ex duty and advanced to 77 11/16. Forward rates are steady. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	77	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	77	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	77	0	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market is quiet at yesterday's closing rates. There is little demand for forward delivery from any source, the enquiry for five Broach having also fallen off.

For ready cotton there was a better enquiry at Colaba from mills, and a fair amount of Multia was taken up at current rates. Shippers were also in the market for high class and stapled Omras and the off-take generally showed some improvement.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	259	April.
" " " ...	257	May.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	219/20	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	202	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	195	"
Fine " Amraoti ...	195	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	172	"
Fine " Bengals ...	157	"
Good Westerns ...	232/3	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	240/1	"

Liverpool Opened—

Opening tone	...	Quiet but steady	
Estimated Sales	...	10,000	bales
Total Imports	...	17,000	"

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·74	5·74	5·70	5·63	5·63
+ 01	+ 01	unchgd	+ 01	unchgd
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	
5·60	5·57	5·56	5·55	

unchanged

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	24 3/44	Mar 08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	"	173	Jan 08
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	"	187	do.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—

The market is steadier with an improvement in the demand, and we quote as follows:—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	5 0
May ...	"	7	13 0

RAPESEED—

The market is firm and rates have advanced as under with a good demand.

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	7	12 0	Ready B.T.
Brown Delhi ...	"	7	13 0	" "
" " April-May	"	8	4 0	B.T.
Yellow Gujerat ...	"	8	14 0	Ready B. T.

Gingellyseed:—

Bold White ...	Rs.	54	8 0	Nominal
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	54	0 0	

Tone—Steady.

CASTORSEED:—

...	Rs.	35	8 0

Tone.—Quiet but steady.

COTTONSEED:—

...	"	18	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

POPPYSEED:—

...	"	9	14 6

Tone—Easier.

GROUNDNUTS:—

...	Rs.	41	0 0

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT:—

White Delhi.	"	4	10 0

Tone—Firm and advancing. Crop damage reported.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—

Bombay	1,345
India	53

MILLS—

David	347½
Howard & Bulloughs	490
Kohinoor	635
Manockji Petit	3,015
Textile	1,190

PRESSES—

Breul's Cawnpore	210
New Mofussil	580

MISCELLANEOUS—

Bombay Flour Mill	830
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordy ...	272
Delhi Flour Mill	168
Marks & Co.	146
Treacher and Co....	590

RAILWAYS—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	10,660	bales.
Wheat	8,208	cwts.
Linseed	13,519	"
Rapeseed...	21,539	"
Gingellyseed	911	"
Poppyseed	6,454	"
Groundnuts	493	"
Castorseed	10,380	"
Rice	1,150	"
Myrabollams	6,283	"
Cottonseed	16,095	"
Mowrassed	Nil	"
Gram	4,574	"
Joowar	4,266	"
Maize	Nil	"

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 16th April 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1907-8	£ 16,100,000
Remitted from 1st April 1907 to 15th April 1907 By Council Bills	£ 1,339,438
By Gold	£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 14th April 1907 to 31st March 1908.....	£ 16,770,562

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 18.

The Karachi Freight Market is firm and in sympathy with Bombay, where there is a squeeze for April shipment. But at the same time there is little doing for near positions, as heavy and unseasonable rain is falling throughout the Punjab and almost certainly will do considerable damage to crops, whilst it will retard deliveries and make both seed and wheat (new crop) arrivals later.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MURZBAN—April 18, at Waudby Road, near the Gymkhana, Bombay, Rustomji the 2nd son of Mr. Jehangir Byramji Murzban, of the "Jam-e-Jamshed." Funeral at 8-30 a.m. (Bombay Time) to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COWPER—April 13, at Darjeeling, the wife of L. T. Cowper, the King's Own Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JEUDWINE—BARKER—April 9, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. W. Granville Sharpe, M A, Chaplain, Wilfrid Wynne Jeudwine Captain, I M S, to Mabel Gertrude, daughter of the late W J Barker, Esq., Sydney, N S Wales.

DEATHS.

GLEADOWE—April 11, at Lucknow, of enteric fever, Thomas Edward Anderson Gleadowe, Electrical Engineer, Undh and Rohilkhand Railway, only son of the late Rev. Richard William Gleadowe of Frodsely Rectory, Shrewsbury.

STEWART—April 13, at Calcutta, Miss Grace Adelaide Stewart, aged 71 years.

SWINTON-BROWNE—April 11, at Lahore, Moira Grace, the infant daughter of Captain Swinton-Browne, 36th Dogras, aged 4 months 16 days.

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Liquor Chirettince. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Rs. 1-12 & 3 0

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 6h. 56m.; High water, 2-4m. 3-2a., Low water, 8-9m., 8-51a.

P. and O. s. s. Oceana, with English mails of 5th inst., due to arrive at 9 a. m.

David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p. m.

Standard Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3-15 p. m.

Bombay Mill Owners' Association, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p. m.

Central Nursing Association, Port Trust Office, 5-30 p.m.

THE NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Native General Library will be held in the Hall of the Framji Cawasji Institute on Saturday the 27th April at 5-30 p. m. (Bombay Time).

CONCEALING A DEAD-BODY.—On certain informations, the Bombay Police proceeded to the house of one Atmaram Kale Parab, at Byculla yesterday, and arrested a woman named Chimnabai, who after her statement in the presence of a "punch," dug up the floor of the room near one of the corners, and produced the body of a child wrapped up in cloth. The Police took charge of the body and forwarded it to the Police Surgeon for examination. In the meanwhile the woman was placed before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of concealing the birth of the child. The case stands adjourned for further enquiry by the Police.

THE ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members was held at Mr. Ramachandrier's quarters, Parel, when 22 members were present. It was decided to appeal to all I. M. S. officers, the Ruling Princes of India and the generous public to raise a large fund, the interest of which should go to give prizes for the best scientific Thesis, to have 'Plague' for the subject of this year, to request Col. W. B. Bannerman, Majors G. Lamb and W. E. Jennings, I. M. S. to examine the papers. The following scientific papers were read and discussed. 1. Notes on Chloroform by Mr. R V. Bahat. 2. A case of hysterial dyspnoea by Mr. Jethabai Baherbhai. 3. Plague Pneumonia by Mr. N. R. Karandiker. 4. Acidum Pyrogallicum in wounds and ulcers by Mr. R. P. Banneriji, Udaipur. 5. A patient's desperate condition by Mr. W. A. Warty, Dapauli. Mr. Ramachandrier was at home to the members.

A NEW AMUSEMENT.

Though the hot weather has descended, Bombay is not totally devoid of amusements, and now to add to the list, is Madame Zaria, the American Fortune-teller who is staying at the Apollo Hotel where she may be consulted each morning from ten to one, and in the afternoon from four to six. Those who want to know something of the future can see how she recalls things of the past and base their faith on the result. Those who have recorded their experiences seem thoroughly satisfied with the truth of the details which have been told. Those who are sceptical can at least make the experiment before they offer an opinion. Madame Zaria comes with a great reputation from Ceylon, while at Calcutta she gave some of her clients most amazingly satisfactory advice. A winning Derby Sweep ticket was once bought on her advice; so here is an excellent chance for another investor.

LORD KITCHENER'S EXTENSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It seems that the hatchet has not yet been buried over the famous Curzon-Kitchener controversy which, at one time, raged so fiercely, and it now looks as if a contemporary holds a brief for the "last recipient of a two-years' extension of office" which, unfortunately, had to be surrendered unexpectedly before the time. Surely it is *infra dig*, to still rake up a feeling of antagonism against the present Commander-in-Chief because he was asked to accept a two-years' extension and to remark somewhat sneeringly, that "we do not suppose that any one had to go down on their bended knees to secure His Excellency's august acquiescence," and further, jumps to the conclusion that "it (the extension) will not be regarded with satisfaction by a considerable proportion of the Officers of the Army in India"; in fact, the whole article read between the lines, betrays a settled prejudice against Lord Kitchener to "hit" him hard but with the softest of gloves! We often find fault with Indian journalists about their rabid writings but when English journalists imitate them and do not set them a brighter and better example, how can we blame them when they kick over the traces and indulge in an uncalled for attack against the Officials and the Government? The English Press in India have always been looked up to by the Indian Press with no empty admiration for their healthy educational training and influence to the rising generation, and it would, indeed, be a sad day for India if this unique position should be displaced or given up.

A. WELLWISHER,

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar debilitating causes, to have them removed or worse consequences will follow. This Ointment is their remedy; its powers all may confidently rely: it not only simply puts their sores out of sight, but extirpates the source of mischief, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates Nature to fill up the ulcer with sound healthy granulations that will abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast of their scales, and sorofulous sores cease to annoy.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE RECENT JUSTICES' ELECTION.

High Court Suit Dismissed.

A SPECIAL High Court Bench, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, sat yesterday in the Appeal Court to deliver Judgment in the suit filed by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, against the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, and certain of the newly elected Justices of the Peace in which the plaintiff, a Justice of the Peace himself, prayed the Court to declare (a) that there was no general election, that there was no Councillor elected by the Justices for the current triennium; (b) that it may be declared that the plaintiff should under Section 34 of the Municipal Act, be deemed to have been re-elected a Councillor of the Corporation of the City of Bombay, he being willing to serve as such; (c) that the defendants, and each of them be restrained by an injunction of the Court from interfering with or usurping the rights of the plaintiff to act as such Councillor, and from excluding him from the Corporation; (d) that the defendants, and each of them, be, in the meantime and until further orders of the Court, similarly restrained from interfering with or usurping the rights of the plaintiff and excluding him as aforesaid. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Inverarity, the Hon. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., and Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the first and second defendants, the Corporation and the Commissioner. Mr. V. J. Dixit, with Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Dixit, Dhunjishah and Sunderdas, appeared for defendant 18, the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. N. V. Mandlik appeared in person. All available space in the Court was, as on the previous occasions, occupied by members of the profession and others.

The Chief Justice, in giving the Judgment of the Court, said: The occasion of this suit is the recent Justices' Election in the City of Bombay. The plaintiff is a retiring Councillor within the meaning of section 34 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888; the defendants 3 to 18 are, according to the plaint, "made parties as Councillors claiming to act as such under" that election; and the defendants 19 to 31 were unsuccessful candidates for election. Though by his plaint, Mr. Bhaishanker submitted that "there has been no election at all by the Justices," and prays that the Court "may be pleased to declare that there was no general election," his case as finally developed has been, not that there was no general election, but that no Councilor was elected at the general election.

The facts on which the plaintiff relies are set forth in his plaint, but stated in its simplest form: his case is that defendant No. 2, the Municipal Commissioner, having once fixed the Justices election to take place on the 13th of February, subsequently changed it to the 14th; that as the number of valid nominations exceeded that of the vacancies, an election had to be made from among the persons nominated (section 26 j); and that the poll was not taken till the 21st of February.

PLAINTIFF'S CONTENTION.

On these facts, the plaintiff contends that the change of date was beyond the Commissioner's powers; that the poll should have been taken on the 20th (section 27 (1)); and that as it was not taken till the 21st, no Councillor was elected.

THE ISSUES IN THE CASE.

By arrangement, no written statements have been filed; but the following issues have been raised by Mr. Inverarity on behalf of defendants 1 and 2:—1. Has the Court Jurisdiction to entertain this suit? 2. If so, was there an election on the 21st of February in fact? and if so, was it valid? 3. If there was an election in fact, can its validity be questioned in this Court, and in this suit? 4. Whether the facts relied on in the plaint in support of the prayers of the plaint have not been adjudicated on by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court in a petition duly presented under the provisions of the Municipal Act? 5. Whether such decision is not conclusive? 6. Whether the suit is maintainable during the pendency of the petition before the Chief Judge; and whether, in any case, it should not be adjourned until the final decision on that application? 7. Whether having regard to the order (exhibit F. to the plaint) the Court can declare that there has been no election? 8. Whether the facts stated in para. 8 of the plaint are correct? and if so, whether they are relevant? 9. If this Court has jurisdiction, is not the election valid? 10. Whether the defendants 1 and 2 have interfered with or usurped the rights of the plaintiff so as to entitle him to an injunction in terms of prayer c.? 11. Whether the plaintiff has any interest in maintaining this suit on the allegations in the plaint? The following issues were raised by Mr. Setalvad on behalf of the plaintiff:—12. Was any Councillor elected at the general election by the Justices on the 20th of February? 13. Whether the plaintiff should not be deemed to be re-elected under section 34?

THE DEFENCE.

Though the issues are numerous, the substantial defence of defendants 1 and 2 to the suit, is in effect that the election was good and valid; that the Councillors were elected at the general election; and that in any case, this suit will not lie, 1st, because this Court has no jurisdiction to try it, and secondly, because the plaintiff has no cause of action that can support the prayers to the plaint. The right claimed by the plaintiff is that he may be deemed to be re-elected by virtue of section 34 (1) of the Act; and that claim rests on the theory that no Councillor was re-elected at the Justices' election.

THE ONLY TRIBUNAL.

But this right is the creation of the Municipal Act, and the question is whether the Act was not indicated the Tribunal, by which alone the facts, on which the right depends, can at this election is questioned, application may be made to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court;—if the Chief Judge finds that the election was not a valid one, he shall set it aside; and his order shall be conclusive.

THE MEANING OF ELECTION.

It is argued for the plaintiff that "election" here means not the election as a whole, but the election of an individual candidate; and in support of this, Mr. Sitalvad points to the concluding provision of sub-section 2. Mr. Inverarity, in support of the rival view, retorts by calling in aid the provision that the validity of any election may be questioned by reason of the improper rejection of a nomination. Neither argument is conclusive; and in my opinion, it matters little which view prevails. I will assume (without deciding) that the plaintiff's contention is correct; and that "election" here means the election of an individual candidate. Starting from this, the plaintiff argues that the Chief Judge has no jurisdiction in the circumstances of this case, because the objection is to the election as a whole.

AN OBVIOUS FALLACY.

But in this there is an obvious fallacy: if the applicant can question before the Chief Judge the election of any candidate, he can question the election of every candidate. Further he can do this on the ground that the election as a whole was invalid, for the section, after specifying two permissible grounds of objection, provides that the validity of any election may be questioned "for any other cause," and those words are wide enough to cover the ground of objection urged in this case. I may here refer to Homes vs. Turner, L. R. I. C. P.D., 670, and Line vs. Warren, L. R. 14 Q.B.D., 548, not as binding authorities, but as containing a statement of views not irrelevant to the question in hand.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF 21ST FEBRUARY.

But then Mr. Setalvad (who has argued this case with considerable skill and resource) says that he does not question the validity of any election, but he maintains that the proceedings of the 21st of February were no part of the election, as they were beyond the time permitted by the Act.

MEANING OF THE WORD "ELECTION."

It is, however, clear that word "election" in the section is designed to express something wider than a legally valid election; and the words used are consistent with the view that an election, which in fact took place under conditions that made it possible that there should be a valid election, can be questioned. This is involved in the fact that the validity of an election can be questioned. Moreover, it would be impossible to assert in the circumstances of this case (even if the plaintiff's contentions be correct, that there is no colour of foundation in fact for the allegation that there was an election. Now in truth a poll was taken on the 21st of February, and the Chief Judge as a result of that poll was actually ordered that Sir Phirozeshah Merwanjee Mehta shall be deemed to have been elected. Even if it be assumed that the poll was taken on the wrong day, still it was treated as a part of the election, so that there was a *defacto* contested election. It is the validity of this *defacto* contested election that is really questioned.

JURISDICTION OF THE CHIEF JUDGE.

But under section 33, the Chief Judge has jurisdiction to determine the validity of a contested election, and so he is the Tribunal appointed by the Act for that purpose. But where a special Tribunal, out of the ordinary course, is appointed by an Act to determine questions as to rights which are the creation of that Act, then, except so far as otherwise expressly provided, or necessarily implied, that Tribunal's jurisdiction to determine those questions is exclusive. It is an essential condition of those rights that they should be determined in a manner prescribed by the Act, to which they owe their existence. In such a case, there is no ouster of the jurisdiction of the ordinary Courts, for they never had any (Maxwell on Statutes, chap. 5;) there is no change of the old order of things; a new order is brought into being. Here not only is the Chief Judge appointed the Tribunal; but it also is expressly provided, that his order shall be conclusive, and that every election not called in question in accordance with the provisions of section 33 shall be deemed to have been to all intents and purposes a good and valid election.

SUIT OF A CIVIL NATURE.

But then it is argued that this is a suit of a Civil nature, and section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code provides that the Courts shall have jurisdiction to try all suits of a Civil nature. But from this rule are excepted "suits of which their cognizance is barred by any enactment." And the jurisdiction of the Courts can be excluded not only by express words, but also by implication; and there certainly is enough in section 33 of the Municipal Act for this purpose; for there is no right which the plaintiff can at this stage assert as the subject of this suit, which is not subject to the condition that its essential basis must depend on the decision of the Tribunal created for that purpose. I therefore find on the first issue in the affirmative, and hold that the Court has no jurisdiction to entertain this suit.

A DEPLORABLE UNCERTAINTY.

Though I come to this conclusion without regard to the inconveniences that the opposite view would involve, I may point out that, while it is provided that an application to the Chief Judge must be within 15 days after the result of the election has been declared (With the purpose, no doubt, that all questions should be raised and, if possible, determined, before the day for retirement), there would be no such limitation to the time within which a suit might be brought; and a deplorable uncertainty might thus be created as to the Corporation's constitution and proceedings. Then again, if the High Court has the jurisdiction suggested by the plaintiff, there might be a conflict between the view of this Court and the order of the Chief Judge, in which the order of the Chief Judge must, by the express terms of the Act, prevail. And were we to accept Mr. Setalvad's argument in all its branches, this conflict would actually arise in this case; for if we were to declare that no Councillor had been elected a conclusion absolutely essential to the success of the plaintiff's claim, then we should have to brush aside the Chief Judge's order that Sir Phirozesah Merwanji Mehta should be deemed to have been elected, though the Act expressly provides that the Chief Judge's order shall be conclusive. But if we have no jurisdiction to entertain this suit, it would be obviously improper for us to express any opinion on the merits of the questions discussed before us, though that discussion was necessary before we could determine the issue as to jurisdiction. (Pritchard vs. Mayor of Bangor L. R. 3 A. C. 241.)

LANGUAGE OF ACT AMBIGUOUS.

Still the arguments before us show that the language of the Act is in more than one respect needlessly ambiguous, and, as it is of paramount importance that in matters relating to elections there should be as little obscurity as possible, it may be worthy of consideration whether the Act should not be amended to remove the ambiguities which the discussion before us has disclosed.

My finding on the first issue involves the consequence that the suit must be dismissed with costs.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

AT the Small Causes Court, his Honour, the learned Chief Judge, Mr. N. W. Kemp, resumed further enquiry in connection with the petition filed by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Jehangir Bamanji Petit, H. A. Wadia, for a declaration to set aside the recent election, on the ground that it was not a fair and free one and that it was illegally and unduly interfered with. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Co, appeared for the petitioners; Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan appeared for Sir P. M. Mehta. The respondents in this suit were the 16 newly elected Justices, Sir P. M. Mehta and Rai Bahadur N. Nanavati.

Mr. Jinnah.—We have received a letter from Messrs Little and Co. asking for a postponement of the case till the 19th instant. The fact is that we furnished them with particulars of undue influence and so they want time. We were equally engaged in the High Court, however, I am mentioning this letter to you.

The Chief Judge.—I am not prepared to grant any adjournment; we must proceed with the case.

Mr. Aston.—I appear, your honour, in reference to a summons issued on me. This is the third time that I am so served.

The Chief Judge.—What do you say, Mr. Jinnah?

Mr. Jinnah.—I cannot say anything at this stage. I don't know what may happen. However, I have told Mr. Aston that I would send for him when I require his services.

The Chief Judge.—Then Mr. Aston can go.

Mr. Jinnah.—I wish to prove undue influence. If I succeed in it, the whole election is vitiated.

Mr. Jinnah said if those gentlemen were to address themselves to him or to his solicitors, they would surely meet with their convenience as far as it lay in his power, the difficulty was this: Then it became a matter of calling evidence after the address had finished, the Court would say: "Oh, your witnesses are nowhere," Speaking on the question of adjournment, Mr. Jinnah said that the point was that Mr. Bhaishankar was engaged all the while, since the last adjournment, in the High Court suit about this same election, and on that account, counsel was not prepared to offer opposition to the application for adjournment made by the other side. Practically, Mr. Bhaishankar was the only man, who attended to these cases. Counsel proposed an adjournment till Monday.

The Judge: Monday is a holiday.

Mr. Jinnah: Then let it be Tuesday.

The Judge: That is the Full-Court day.

Mr. Jinnah then proposed to read the particulars of specific instances of "undue influence," which the petitioners had filed in Court and a copy of which had been furnished to the other side. The Judge assenting, counsel proceeded to read these.

ALLEGED UNDUE INFLUENCE.

The following is an abstract of the document; "Mr. Harrison commenced operations for securing a ticket as far back as the early part of last year. He wrote or wired to Mr. Gell, who was then in England to secure his co-operation in the conspiracy. Mr. Harrison pressed all Justices of the Peace who were subordinates in his own office to vote for such 16 people whose names he might give them and got them to promise that under no circumstances they would vote for Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta. Among such subordinates were Mr. W. A. B. Lackman and Mr. Rebello. He did likewise with regard to the Mint Master, Major Cordue.

So far back as the rains, he pressed Mr. W. H. Sharp, Principal of Elphinstone College, to promise to vote for his ticket of sixteen candidates, whatever his own views about the merit and qualifications of those and other candidates might be and he gave him to understand that such was the wish of some of the highest Government Officials. He also brought to bear upon Mr. Sharp the pressure of high official personages to stand as candidates, from the University.

Mr. Harrison also induced Mr. O. T. Barrow, Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. H. O. Quin and Mr. Menteath, to join his movement and make their subordinates in the Secretariat to promise to vote for his ticket and not to vote for Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta in particular. All such subordinates were largely dependent upon the good opinion of the head of the Secretariat for their present treatment and future prospects. Among such subordinates may be mentioned,

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NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

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The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

INDIA AND THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

In this morning's telegrams we find it recorded that the *Times*, anticipating the proceedings of the Colonial Conference, suggests the admission of the Colonists to a share in "the administration of India and her dependencies." The suggestion means much or little—much, if the question is actually to be discussed; little, if it is merely a suggestion thrown out by the *Times* on its own responsibility. We know that Sir James Mackay is to watch our interests in the deliberations of the Conference; but he cannot be regarded as a representative either of the Government of India or the people. It will be remembered that when in the House of Commons in August 1904 Mr. Chamberlain urged the Government to call a Conference to ascertain what the Colonies were prepared to do in the way of Tariff Revision, India was not lost sight of. A year later, when the idea was assuming form, Mr. Balfour distinctly stated that representatives of the Government of India would not be invited to attend the Conference, though Lord Curzon in his seventh Budget Speech claimed "not merely that India should have a voice in the settlement of the question—that none will dispute—but that in any Imperial scheme there should not be imposed upon us a system detrimental to our interests or repugnant to our strongly entertained and unanimous views." This demand for representation, therefore, has been ignored, for we repeat we cannot regard the nomination of any individual member of the India Council as the grant to India of a voice in the settlement of one question or another. We must protest against the Conference discussing any question in which our voice may not be heard and should the Delegates arrive at any conclusion affecting us it must at least be worthless since India has had no opportunity of demonstrating to the Conference the correctness or incorrectness of its conclusions.

So far as Imperial Preferential Tariff Reform is concerned, the Government of India, in a Despatch of October 1903, left no doubt as to its views. Put briefly, the Government of India represented "that without any such system of preferential tariffs within the Empire, India already enjoys a large, probably an exceptionally large, measure of the advantages of the free exchange of imports and exports; that if the matter be regarded exclusively from an economic standpoint, India has something, but not perhaps very much, to offer to the Empire; that she has very little to gain in return; and that she has a great deal to lose or to risk; that in a financial aspect, the danger to India of reprisals by foreign nations, even if eventually unsuccessful, is so serious, and their results would be so disastrous, that we should not be justified in embarking on any new policy of the kind unless assured of benefits greater and more certain than any which have, so far, presented themselves to our mind." The Despatch was inaccurately reported to have been modified. Its contentions, however, were re-affirmed by Lord Curzon who declared that if the Government of India were invited to enter a Conference, those, he was confident "would be the instructions with which our Delegates from this end would proceed." The Despatch, to which the Government of India adhered in 1905, and doubtless still adheres to, concluded: "We would avoid all tariff wars, and we recognise that it would be a calamity should we become involved in such struggles with the important purchasers of our exported produce. In no circumstances whatever should we allow a policy of retaliation to develop into one of aggression. All that we seek is that we shall not be pledged in advance to accord equal treatment to the imports of all countries alike irrespective of whether they penalise our exports or not. And we are hopeful that the mere announcement that our hands are free will of itself suffice to maintain us in the enjoyment of the considerable measure of free exchange which we already possess and from time to time even to extend it." No attempt, since the time that Despatch was forwarded to the Secretary of State, seems to have been made to assure the Government of India of benefits greater and more certain than were previously represented. So, we may take it, that this is the position the Government of India is still committed to and the Colonial Conference, whatever else it may do, will not be able to affect us in one way or another.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, it is true, has just made an attempt to persuade the Government and the people that in its solid material advantages to the progress and prosperity of the Indian peoples, equally with less tangible but not less important or far-reaching moral benefits, the cause of Imperial Preference is one that should command the earnest support of every well-wisher in India. With this object in view he has published an elegant little volume entitled "India and Imperial Preference," through Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. In it he condemns the Government of India's Despatch as "a somewhat inconsequential and impotent document generally, but winding up with a sting like a scorpion's." In another place Sir Roper remarks it as strange and somewhat regrettable that "in the great Despatch"—the same thing as the "inconsequential and impotent" one—not a single word or reference occurs to any of the political advantages that might accrue from a commercial federation between the United Kingdom and India. He condemns the Despatch in that it simply dealt with the economical side of the question and was "mainly directed to disprove the conclusions of the masterly Minute, of Sir Edward Law, the then Finance Member, on which it was supposed to be based." Then, again, we are told the Despatch "seemed to be coloured by a serious dislike of Mr. Chamberlain," that it made no attempt whatever either to prove or disprove the accuracy of Mr. Chamberlain's views in regard to the political value of preference—"opposing to all such contentions a stolid *non possumus*, entirely inconsistent with the very remarkable array of facts and figures given in Sir Edward Law's Minute." Sir Roper Lethbridge's work has only just reached India and he, therefore, not had timeto affect the views either of the Government of India or the people it governs. But it will probably bring about a revival of interest in the question it discusses and by the time the next Colonial Conference is held we may expect it to be fully discussed from the Indian point of view—as we are given to understand that hereafter the Conference is to consist not only of Colonial Premiers and representatives of the Colonial Office, but also of Delegates from India.

CENTENARY OF THE STEAM BOAT.

FRANCE is celebrating this month the centenary of that very useful invention, the steam-boat, by a great world show held in the important port of Bordeaux. An American, Robert Fulton, had the high honour of being the first to apply, successfully, steam to navigation. *Fortes ante Agamemnona multi*, and there were many persons before Fulton to whom the idea had suggested itself, and who had also done something towards realising it. But they were all more or less failures. Fulton alone persevered and saw his efforts crowned by the successful trip of his steam vessel called the *Clermont* on the river Hudson, on the 11th August 1807. The trip was for 133 miles between New York and Albany and was performed in thirty-two hours' steaming time, the return journey occupying two hours less. This trial securely established steam as a mode of navigation, and thenceforward it proceeded rapidly and assumed proportions that we now see after a century. It is this event which was truly a turning point in the history of civilization, that the French are celebrating. It is very creditable to that people that they should thus honour the memory of an American, though they are including in ther celebrations the memory of their own countrymen Denis Papin and Jouffroy d'Abbans, who were among the precursors of Fulton. This shows the spirit in which nations should honour the memory of great names in the history of civilization regardless of their nationality. Such men after their death, if not before, belong to all the nations, and no longer belong to the country in which they were born and lived. In Fulton's case France has an additional reason, for he had carried on experiments in that country on the Seine in 1803 before his final and successful one in America in 1807. He staye for several years in Paris and spoke French fluently. He had also passed many years in England and became known to the Duke of Bridgewater famous for his project of canals. Fulton had also turned his attention to the invention of torpedoes and submarine boats, and offered unsuccessfully to both the French and British Governments his plans for their construction. England has at least this share in Fulton's success in the application of steam to navigation, that the steam engine he used on the *Clermont* was made in that country by Boulton and Watt for him. Indeed, it is said that Fulton derived the idea of steam-vessels from a boat constructed by Symington for the Clyde Canal in Scotland in 1802. Then England, France and America may all claim a share in this useful invention for which the credit is mainly given and is due to Fulton.

The French have organised a grand Exhibition illustrating the history of navigation from the earliest times to mark this occasion of Fulton's centenary. Models of every kind of ship, ancient and modern, commercial and warlike, are to be collected and a display is to be made of all that pertains to ocean geography and to river and sea navigation. As the extension of trade has been the most important result of Fulton's invention, all kinds of raw material and manufactured goods will form a feature of the Exhibition. President Fallieres and other prominent Frenchmen are on the Exhibition Committee which has invited all the great maritime countries to take part in this truly international celebration. The principal Naval Powers have decided to send imposing squadrons to Bordeaux to give *eclat* to the Exhibition. America being the chief party concerned in this commemoration, President Roosevelt has asked the Senate for a special grant to enable the United States to be represented worthily in this great meeting of the Nations to be held this month at Bordeaux. The United States are honouring specially the memory of their great genius by laying the corner-stone this year of a splendid mausoleum to be erected by the Fulton Monument Association of New York of which Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the President. Altogether Fulton's centenary is going to be celebrated on a grand scale and in a manner worthy of the occasion.

THE CRIMINAL APPEAL BILL.

IT is matter for congratulation that the Criminal Appeal Bill has been received with approval by the House of Commons. It has long been a mystery to the lay mind why a Judge should be considered capable of making mistakes in civil cases and yet be infallible in criminal cases, for that is the only description of the system on which English law is worked. If legal minds have ever been able to find justification for the supposition they have been careful never to give it utterance, and it can only be surmised that the members of the legal profession will rejoice at the setting of this portion of the Judicial house in order. The public has a short memory in many things, but the present generation is not likely ever to forget the sensation caused by the disclosures in the Beck case. Many of the details are, perhaps, forgotten and to recall some of the most important will show how absolutely essential a Criminal Revision Court has become. It was clearly proved when the exposure came that the police had deliberately prevented Beck from finding witnesses to prove his innocence. Most flagrant of these was the treatment of the woman who stood at the head of those who identified Beck. Through the agency of the Salvation Army the woman was found, after Beck's release from prison, and she made a statement that the police had pointed out the accused man amidst half a dozen others and told her she must identify that man. Two days later when she was asked to make an affidavit as to her statement she refused on the ground that the police had threatened to imprison and deport her if she did so. Had there been a Court of Criminal Appeal that fact could have been brought forward and with it all the other facts which hung on it. Again Beck was described as "alias Smith!" and though he appealed on the ground that, according to prison description and measurements, he was totally physically dissimilar from Smith, the point was ignored. That Beck was proved to be innocent and some small reparation made is satisfactory. On the top of it comes the Edalji case which has been so clearly analysed by Sir Conan Doyle. Here again the evidence shows such bias on the part of the police that it can only point to fear of an open enquiry not only into the old facts but also into the new facts ascertained in regard to their methods. In the Lewis case the police are less to be blamed, though it would seem not altogether free from blame. But these are only three out of a host of cases in which, while the police are free from corruption, they are not free from animosity. The new Court is to be composed in such a manner that it must always be possible for the appeal to be heard by Judges hitherto unconnected with the case and it is to be hoped that the primary Judge will always be excluded from hearing the appeal. We are told that there will be no new trials but that the Court will have ample powers. No powers, however, can be sufficient unless they include the re-hearing of old evidence and the introduction of new evidence previously unobtainable. The announcement that the Court is not to be a "rich man's" Court makes the measure all the more commendable.

THE LABOUR DISTURBANCE.

IT seems to us the police are to blame for the disturbance which occurred at Lahore as the outcome of the *Punjabee* case. They were well aware that at the hearing of the original charge much ill-feeling existed and that disorderly conduct arose after sentence had been passed on the accused. They ought, therefore, to have anticipated another manifestation of feeling after the disposal of the appeal on Tuesday. But they say there was not time in which to take adequate precautions. No time between daylight and noon when the Court concluded its revision of the sentences! The excuse is as lame as the result was disastrous. "A very slow and dilapidated ghari was all that could be commandeered on the spur of the moment." That may be so but there was no immediate hurry. The prisoners might just as well have been removed after night-fall. But no, they were taken away under highly objectionable circumstances and in their exuberance of feeling many sympathisers assaulted Europeans. We are not disposed to attach much importance to this. The aggressors generally come worse off; but it ought not to have been possible for such disturbances to take place and the shortcomings of the police ought to be severely visited upon them.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *China* with the homeward Mails of the 13th instant, arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on Wednesday.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Arabia* with the outward Mails of the 12th instant left Suez at 6 a.m. on Thursday.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer *Ceylon Maru* left Hongkong for Singapore yesterday.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Chartered s. s. *Istok* left Hongkong for Bombay on the morning of the 18th instant.

WE regret to learn that Commander Cecil Rooke Ford, R. I. M., died at the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, on Wednesday night. Flags on Royal Indian Marine steamers and at the Government Dookyard flew at half-mast yesterday.

It is notified that the approach to the old landings at Ballard Pier will be closed after the 27th instant. Boats using this pier after that date should do so at the steps on the southern face of the new extension.

DURING the week ending 16th April, 486 chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse in Bombay. Of these, 472¼ were shipped to China, 6 were bought by the Farmer at Poona, 5 by the Farmer at Sholapur, 2 by the Farmer at Cambay and ¼ by the Rajkote State. 700 chests were imported from Indore.

SIR ALFRED JONES, according to a special telegram to the *Times of Ceylon*, has asked Mr. Herbert Wright, the well-known rubber expert, late of Ceylon, to go to West Africa as a special expert; and Mr. Wright replied that he was unable to accept at present. It is rumoured that Mr. Wright's destination is the new Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

A FURTHER Note by Captain W. W. Clemesha, I.M.S., Officiating Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, on the chemical and bacteriological examination of Hooghly water, illustrates the striking differences between the cold weather condition of the river and that which obtains during the rains. Captain Clemesha's analyses of samples of the water during the latter period show that the whole river is very highly polluted by the washing of the land.

JUDGMENT was given at the High Court yesterday by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, in the suit brought by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, solicitor, against the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, and certain of the newly elected Justices of the Peace, in which the plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the Justices' Election held on the 21st February last was invalid and void. Their lordships held that they had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit, which was, therefore, dismissed with costs.

MR. ROBERT ABBOTT, the son of a well-to-do British subject at Salonika, was kidnapped on the 21st March from his father's garden, in the immediate vicinity of the British Consulate-General and the Police Station. It is believed that he has been carried away with a view to ransom. The authorities are acting energetically in the matter.

ANOTHER success has just been scored abroad by an English composer. Mr. Albert Mallinson recently accepted an invitation to give a Recital of his songs (with Mrs. Mallinson as vocal interpreter) to an audience containing most of the musical profession at Dresden. Mr. and Mrs. Mallinson had a great success. Mr. Mallinson's powers as a composer were warmly spoken of, and it was agreed on all sides that he had the gift (a rare one in these days) of writing really original music without its being ugly.

THE Grand National Victory of the seven year old horse *Eremon* was the means of bringing off a very remarkable double event bet, for Sir William Goulding, the Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland, won a wager of £10,000 to £25 against *Ob*, which won the Lincolnshire Handicap, and *Eremon*. The successful jockey, Mewey, accomplished one of the most remarkable performances in the history of horsemanship. He broke a stirrup leather at the second fence and rode the four miles over the stiffest country in the world with only one stirrup.

IN concluding an interesting letter on "British-grown Rubber," the well-known London merchants Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, state:—"The cultivation of Plantation rubber seems destined to revolutionise the rubber-growing industry, and to entirely change the area of production. Indeed, it seems more than probable that, in time, the chief rubber production will take place within the British Empire. . . . The uses for rubber are so extremely varied and numerous that there is still room for a wide expansion in consumption, while on the other hand, it does not appear likely that the production from South America, Africa and other parts, will increase to any great extent in the near future. It seems, therefore, that as far as prospects for cultivated rubber in the East are concerned, the industry should for a long time continue a profitable commercial undertaking."

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 15.

K. B. C. SPRING REGATTA.

It was not exactly fine boating weather on the 6th instant the wind was streng and gusty so that luck in tossing for places was of more moment than it should have been for fair sport, and (as in the heats) practically all the winners of the races were first winners of the spin. From a spectacular point of view the fact that the winning posts are not set with the line at right angles to the banks is always a drawback, as it is impossible to see from the Pavilion who leads, who wins. From the point of view of "stroke" too, it makes head-work difficult if not impossible. Time after time the spurt is made too soon or too late because "stroke" cannot calculate his position as to the winning line. It is of course necessary to make an allowance for the big bend in the creek, or the inside boat would have 20 yards less of distance to traverse. But could not the allowance be arranged *somehow*, (hang the Napier Mole) *somehow* so that the crews and their friends ashore could really see how they were getting on?

However, this defect in the arrangements is only apparent when such good sport and close finishes as on Saturday are the order of the day.

The Boat house was effectively decorated with flags and bunting and Mr. Crouch, the Captain of the Club, and Mrs. Crouch were At Home. The Band of the 105th M. L. I., kindly lent for the occasion by Colonel A. Beale and the Officers of the Regiment, was in attendance and played a cheerful selection of music during the afternoon. Mr. Chrouch acted as Umpire and Starter and Colonel Travers, 24th Regt., as Judge. The racing over, the handsome prizes provided were distributed by Mrs. A. D. Younghusband to the successful competitors, who were all warmly applauded. Three hearty cheers were then given for Mr. and Mrs. Crouch and three more for the Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. C. Ashdown, who well deserved them for his excellent organisation of the proceedings, and the gathering dispersed after a very pleasant and successful afternoon.

ANTHRAX.

Karachi wool-exporters are highly interested in the memorial from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce to the Home Secretary with reference to the unfounded suggestion that cases of anthrax might be traceable to Indian wools. The Mersey Board has the handling of about 120,000 bales of Indian wool every year, and when it is remembered that each bale must be weighed, sampled, and piled, that many bales are stripped of canvas and hoops so as to take the tare, and others opened up to ascertain sea-damage etc., it must be admitted that if anthrax is to be conveyed by these wools, cases must occur among the men employed at the work. But—*cases do not occur*! Again the wool-brokers employ an average of 80 men a day, sampling etc., and these men too are not attacked by the fell disease Local experience in Karachi, among wool-washers, sorters, pressing-coolies etc. is just the same. In face of all this evidence as to the safeness of the work, legislation affecting the wool trade would be iniquitous. In this connection, too, it must be remembered that wool, goat-hair and pelts are to many wild hill-folk what the pearl-fisheries are to the people of the Persian Gulf, their only source of wealth, their only cause for quiet. Politicals will never permit Europeans to touch the pearl fisheries in the gulf, for fear of driving the population back to their old trades of slaving and piracy. It is not supposable that if Indian wools were really proved dangerous their export to England could be permitted to continue unchecked, but, until the case against them is really substantiated, all considerations, particularly the political, ought to be taken into account.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The membership of the Chamber of Commerce has so greatly increased of recent years that the existing building is quite inadequate to meet present requirements. It was recently proposed, therefore to enlarge the building and add an upper-story in which meetings, etc., could be held, the present accommodation to be utilised as godowns. The necessary permission of the Commissioner-in-Sind was applied for and has now been granted on condition that the plot should be assessed to revenue, the amount to be fixed at Rs. 62 with a local cess of Rs. 3-14, or a total of Rs. 65-14-0. The terms have been accepted by the Committee of the Chamber and the work will be begun as soon as possible. Construction may, however, be somewhat delayed by the fact that partly owing to the epidemic of plague and partly to the rise of wages throughout the country, labour is difficult to obtain just now.

COOLIES.

Formerly the unskilled labourers employed by builders received four annas a day. They now ask and get ten annas. This increase of 150 per cent. in wages against an increase of only 20 per cent. in the prices of necessaries shows how the condition of this class of men has been bettered. Unfortunately their industry is generally in inverse ratio to their pay! Why indeed should they work six days a week when the pay for one day's labour is sufficient for two days' requirements? There is, of course, an answer to that question, but it has never yet been grasped by the Indian coolie. Nor will it be! The man who understands the answer to that question is a coolie no longer, but an *entrepreneur* in embryo. After all the Indian coolie is no more dense in this respect than the coal-miner at home, in a good season, taking three off days a week, and is probably less unjust than the *co operative* trades unionist.

RENT AND HOUSES.

Many fathers of families have doubtless mused over the "house" question till their hearts were hot within them, and at least one has spoken, or rather written to the *Sind Gazette* about it:—

"THE LANDLORD.

AS HE WAS, IS, AND YET MAY BE.

Sir,—Cause—Prolonged booming at Karachi.

Effect—Concerted action by house-owners to raise rents.

Formerly the landlord was the willing slave of his tenant, ever watchful of the latter's interests; of late he has become a grasping tyrant, with no thought but how to extract a higher rent from his tenant. Soon the European in Karachi will be in as bad case as his brother in Bombay, and find it difficult to make two ends meet. The remedy is, however, in his own hands. Unity is strength. Concerted action by landlords should be met by concerted action on the part of tenants. Tents are procurable, and if instead of giving in to the landlord's exorbitant demands the tenant would give up his bungalow and live in tents for a while, the landlord, his bungalows all empty, would soon return to a reasonable frame of mind and live and let live, *verbum sap.*

This, it need scarcely be stated, is not written by a LANDLORD."

The landlords say the rents they are now getting (30 per cent more than in 1900) after paying taxes and repairs, barely give them a return of 3½ per cent on their capital. If this were so, surely they would not be so foolish as to increase the number of their houses! But the Parsi community is buying all the bungalows possible, and in every case the new landlords at once raise the rents. The European residents who inhabit their own houses are very few, but the only remedy for high rents is the building, whether individually or corporately, by the rooted tenants of bungalows for themselves. A decent bungalow can be put up by a careful man for about Rs. 15,000. Even if Rs. 10,000 had to be raised on a mortgage of the property at 8 per cent, some saving would be effected on the rents usually paid. The fact is, however, that Europeans, even merchants who have resided in Karachi for years and years, show a strong disinclination to invest anything in real property, even for their own residence, and this gives the professional landlord his chance. At the present time there is no doubt that all the decent bungalows are getting into the hands of a "ring," and tenant after tenant has "moved" rather than pay more rent, but only to fall from the frying pan into the fire. If it is not one "jee" it is another "jee," and so long as it is any "jee" the rents are 'riz.' Shall he be reduced to the condition of Ireland in the eighties, with evictions galore and no "close time" for landlords? If so we may eventually get Hibernian privileges, Land Acts plus millions sterling, and so pay only Irish rent, i. e. none at all. Then shall we be satisfied? Not if there is any more to be had for the asking!

THE Government of India on the recommendation of the Madras High Court have sanctioned the continuance in the Vizagapatam District for six months, from the 1st instant, of the temporary appointment of a Sub-Judge on Rs. 500 per mensem.

THE HAUNTED HOMES OF BRITAIN.

Glamis Castle.—II.

THERE is no inhabited house in the United Kingdom which has excited such curiosity as Glamis Castle, the Forfarshire seat of the Earls of Strathmore. The impenetrable mystery which invests this ancient baronial stronghold renders it unique amongst the haunted homes of Britain. Generally, when a house possesses a ghost or is subject to preternatural phenomena of any kind, the nature of the visitation is known to the outside world and the secret, however jealously kept, leaks out. But, despite hundreds of prying eyes and countless conjectures during a long course of years, the Glamis mystery is still wrapped in inviolable secrecy. In point of antiquity and historical interest the castle is one of the most remarkable edifices in the kingdom. "Although delapidated and dimmed in its original splendour, its feudal air of strength and haughty defiance, and its sullen gloom of seclusion in an antique forest, is a subject peculiarly adapted to the pencil, and for exciting the imagination of the poet." The castle has undergone many repairings and additions but its central tower is of unusual age, and Glamis claims to be the most ancient inhabited castle in Scotland. Perhaps even portions of the existing building witnessed the semi-historical, semi-legendary crimes and prowess of Macbeth, Thane of Glamis and of Cawdor. The Glamis estates came into possession of the Lyon family in the 14th century. The tragedies which beset the family made it remarkable even among the turbulent baronage of Scotland, and it was as exceptional for a Glamis Lyon as for a royal Stuart to die a natural death. Most of the holders of the title succumbed to violence and one Lady Glamis was publicly burnt to death at Edinburgh on a charge of witchcraft which was afterwards proved to have been false. The Earldom of Strathmore was first conferred upon the family in the 17th century. The well-known secret chamber and its unknown mystery is by some connected with the local legends which invest the figure of one of the 18th century earls, Earl Beardie or Patie. This terrible old baron is supposed to have been the hero of a hideous gambling affair of which the secret room is believed to have been the scene. Earl Patie, addicted as he was to all vices, was especially given to gambling. Tradition says that on a certain Sabbath, when, according to Scottish ideas, no amusement could be indulged in, the Earl, filled with ennui, called with oaths and curses for a pack of cards and importuned, but in vain, every servant on the establishment to join him in desecrating the Sabbath. The disappointed nobleman swearing terribly then retired alone to his chamber, saying he would play with the devil himself rather than be thwarted in his desire. No sooner said than done for the devil forthwith arrived, disguised in human form and took up the cards. The stakes were high, and the game waxed fast and furious to the accompaniment of loud oaths, while the terrified menials, huddled outside the chamber, feared the worst. The old butler at last ventured to peep through the keyhole but immediately fell back with a fearful yell stunned and bruised, which he asserted was caused by a sheet of flame darting through the keyhole at the command of the stranger. Simultaneously the devil vanished taking with him the Earl's bond for whatever he might choose to ask. "Earl Patie lived five years before he paid his bond (death and hell), but afterwards, on every Sabbath evening the old chamber was filled with strange noises that echoed through the passages, as if the wicked Earl and the dark stranger were again wrangling and swearing over the devil's bricks (cards). For a time the unearthly noises were put up with, but at last the room was built up and nothing now remains to tell where the chamber was, where Earl Patie and his fierce guest played their stormy game of cards." This then is the story of the secret chamber at Glamis according to local tradition. But this local legend will not account for what has been seen and heard. For instance, all trace of the secret chamber has not disappeared. Indeed we believe it is true that the chamber, wherever and whatever it is, was only walled up by one of the recent Earls. One explanation is that the Earl in question had been so startled—had in fact swooned—on entering the haunted room, by the sight of several grinning skeletons, that he ordered the chamber to be bricked up. The skeletons were those of certain Ogilvies, enemies of the Lyons, who having begged hospitality at Glamis were shut up and starved in the remote chamber, from which their bodies were never removed. But as the skeletons had rested there for generations, how was it that they only recently came to be viewed with horror? This explanation then will hardly suffice. Certain it is that numbers of apparitions have been seen at Glamis, while midnight hammerings and shrieks have been heard irrespective of the fearful spectres that some guests have seen. But the mystery of the castle centres from the secret chamber which, according to the best testimony, has been only recently bricked up. The story of the stonemason who was supposed to have seen more than was good and who was supplied with a handsome competency, on condition that he emigrated and kept the secret, is distinctly a modern one. Nothing has at present been added to the suggestions of an acute investigator who wrote as follows in 1880. "The employment of a stonemason is explained by the conditions under which the mystery is revealed to successive heirs and factors. The abode of the dread secret is in a part of the castle, also haunted by the apparition of a bearded man (obviously Earl Beardie) who flits about at night, but without committing any other objectionable action. What connection, if any, the bearded spectre has with the mystery is not even guessed. The secret itself abides in a room, the very situation of which, beyond a general idea that it is in the most ancient part of the castle, is unknown. Where walls are fifteen feet thick it is not impossible to have a chamber so concealed that none but the initiated can guess its position." We are then told of an ineffectual attempt on the part of some guests at the castle to locate the chamber by marking all the windows, but they evidently went about the work forgetful of the fact that the chamber was probably innocent of any window and carefully built up in the thickness of some wall like many of the ancient priest's holes. Our informant continues, "It is in this secret chamber that the mystery is revealed to the next heir, and to the new factor, when one is appointed. (We can add our personal testimony to this latter fact having heard it from a relative who was a friend of the late factor.) It is also assumed from the stonemason story, and the mysterious sounds frequently heard, that the secret chamber is approached by a passage duly closed with masonry after each visit. This latter conclusion may or may not be correct, but the existence of a mystery of some kind concealed within a secret chamber is fairly well made out." Of the many explanations that have been offered every one is pure theory and hardly more worthy of credit than the local legend of old Beardie. Some suggest that the Lady Glamis who was burned as a witch has left her familiar demon as an embodied and visible fiend to inhabit the castle until the day of doom! Others suppose that owing to some hereditary curse, at certain intervals a kind of vampire is born into the family of the Strathmore Lyons. This monstrosity cannot be destroyed and is, therefore, kept concealed until its term of life is run. But even monsters need nourishment and this secret chamber is only visited once in a generation. Besides, if there were a hereditary curse the circumstances which gave rise to it would at least have leaked out. That this or some modification of this theory is the one generally indulged in, only goes to prove how absolutely ignorant the outside public are of the real nature of the mystery. That the secret has been so well kept by the three persons who are entrusted with it in each generation can be quoted as testimony to its horror as much as to its non-existence. The inviolability of the secret is particularly remarkable in that the office of factor is not a hereditary one. If he were hereditary there would seem to be more reason to entrust him with the secret and less chance of it escaping him. Yet as far as can be gathered not an inkling of the mystery has ever been disclosed by any retired factor of Glamis. Nor have any of the gay young heirs who have before their twenty-first birthdays made light of the family mystery and promised their companions to expose it adhered to their purpose when once the mystery in all its horror has been revealed to them. No heir to the Strathmore peerage has revealed the secret, and the mystery of Glamis Castle remains a mystery still. However terrible the vision of the secret chamber may be, the present Earl has not allowed the horror of it to pray upon his health, for he has reached a good old age and very recently celebrated his golden wedding. Perhaps the family curse, if one exists, is now beginning to lose its force.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

RECEPTION OF BOTHA'S SPEECH.

Evidence of Constructive Imperialism.

PREMIERS AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Newspapers comment on the highly auspicious auguries for the success of the Colonial Conference as displayed in the speeches on all sides.

The *Times* says that every day shows that the Conference is impressing itself more strongly on the people of Great Britain, and it is still more satisfactory to find that the visitors are moved by the same feelings.

The Colonial Conference has discussed its future constitution and the question of an Imperial Council.

A telegram has been received from Mr. Chamberlain reciprocating the Premiers' good wishes, and incidentally mentioning that he is progressing favourably.

Referring to the problem as to the place of India and the Crown Colonies in the Imperial Scheme and to the supposed Colonial indifference thereto, the *Times* suggests admitting the Colonists to a share in the Administration of India and her dependencies.

General Botha's speech yesterday evening, continues the article, breathes not only loyalty but practical constructive Imperialism.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

It is understood that the majority of the Premiers strongly object to privacy in connection with the Conference.

They criticize the official precis as inadequate and unsatisfactory.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Prince and Princess of Wales entertained the Colonial Premiers at dinner at Marlborough House last evening.

A brilliant reception was held afterwards.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Mr. Chamberlain's telegram to the Colonial Conference said—"I am promised complete restoration to health, in which case I hope speedily to resume my public work."

BRITISH NAVAL POLICY.

Non-Party Protest.

CONTINUITY WANTED.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The agitation respecting the Navy Policy has culminated in the presentation of a most influential and non-party Memorial to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, asking for an enquiry into the recent changes.

Mr. Bellairs, speaking in the House of Commons, brought forward a motion condemning the lack of continuity in the Naval Policy.

LONDON, APRIL 18

In the House of Commons, Mr. Robertson, replying to Mr. Bellairs, vigorously defended the Admiralty. The Government, he said, were determined to maintain Naval Supremacy as it stood now.

In the event of the Hague Conference proving abortive, and of the Powers extending their Naval programmes, the Government would extend their programme in order to keep our relative position.

Lord Tweedmouth made a similar statement in the House of Lords.

Mr. Bellairs' motion was negatived without a division.

ITALY AND REDUCED ARMAMENT.

Left for England to Speak.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Italy has withdrawn her proposal for the Limitation of Armaments (See Reuter, dated 5th instante), owing to the opposition of Austria and Germany, and has suggested that the British proposal for the Limitation of Armaments should be discussed at the Conference after the Russian Programme has been finished with and voted upon, not with a view to its enforcement, but for the purpose of determining whether it should be dropped, or whether it is worthy of future consideration.

THE CRIMINAL APPEAL BILL.

Passage Through the First Reading.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Criminal Appeal Bill has passed the first reading in the House of Commons.

According to the Scheme, the Court of Criminal Appeal will operate in a similar manner to the Civil Appeal Court.

The Court will consist of the Lord Chief Justice and seven Members of the King's Bench.

There will be no new trials, but the Court will have ample powers.

Sir J. Lawson Walton, in speaking on the subject, emphasised the fact that this is not a rich man's Bill.

ISSUE OF GERMAN AND PRUSSIAN BONDS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Germany and Prussia each issue ten million sterling 4 per. cent Treasury Bonds repayable in 1912.

The price is 90.

NORTH BELFAST BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The polling in North Belfast to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Sir Daniel Dixon, has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Clark (Unionist)	6,021
Mr. Walker (Labour)	4,194

THE ROYAL TOUR.

GERMANY DISSATISFIED.

Fears of Isolation.

ITALY DENIES POLITICAL INTENT.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Their Majesties have left Malta for Gaeta.

The German and Austrian newspapers are displaying marked suspicion and ill-feeling at this visit, alleging that it belongs to a general scheme to isolate Germany.

The Italian papers, however, while heartily welcoming Their Majesties, and attaching importance to the demonstrations of British courtesy and friendship, declares that the visit is not connected with recent political events.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

King Victor Emmanuel has arrived at Gaeta aboard his yacht.

The weather is growing worse.

LATER.

Their Majesties have arrived at Gaeta. King Emmanuel and Signor Tittoni went abroad the Royal Yacht to meet King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

The crowds that were ashore cheered the arrival.

The German Government has formally disavowed all responsibility in connection with yesterday's article in the *Koelnische Zeitung* which sharply criticised King Edward's proceedings in the Mediterranean, notably his visit to Gaeta.

The English papers, however, have begun warmly retorting. They ascribe the criticisms to enmity which is incapable of viewing the most innocent acts of the Sovereign rationally.

ANOTHER FIRE AT THE McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Incendiarism Suspected.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Medical building at the McGill University was destroyed by fire yesterday. It contained priceless specimens.

Incendiarism is suspected.

(On the 6th, the destruction by fire of the Engineering building of the McGill University was reported).

AN EPIDEMIC OF EARTH-QUAKES.

Further details for Mexico.

SEVERE SHOCK IN SPAIN.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The latest advices state that 38 people have been killed and 93 injured in Mexico.

The towns of Ayabla and Ometepec have been also practically destroyed.

An earthquake has caused much damage to the towns in South-Eastern Spain.

A severe shock was felt at Askabad.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Illegal Taxes Raised.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the levying of illegal taxes in the Yezd District had formed the subject of British representations to Persia.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

To-day's Budget is awaited with unusual interest.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Sir James Mackay has been reappointed a Member of the Council of India for another quinquennial period.

A STRAITS' LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The *Times* states that preparations are being made for the issue of a Straits' Loan of five million pounds, at four per cent. for the Singapore Docks, with the eventual option of conversion into three and a half per cent.

PRINCE FUSHIMI.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Prince Fushimi will arrive in London on the 6th of May when he will be received in great state.

He will stay at York House.

THE CRAVEN STAKES.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The Race for the Craven Stakes was run to-day. The result is—

Slieve Gallion	1
Ardvourlie Colt	2
Linacre	3

TOUR OF THE RAILWAY POLICE COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

The Railway Police Committee left Calcutta on the 17th instant, and will visit Burdwan, Allahabad, Agra, Ajmer and Bombay, where they halt from 24th to 26th. They arrive at Poona on the 27th, and Madras on 1st of May. They halt there till the 5th, and then visit Bangalore and Dharwar, and return to Bombay on the 10th; then go to Jubbulpur on the 14th, and Lucknow 16th, reaching Simla on the 23rd of May.

SIR LEWIS TUPPER'S RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18.

Sir Lewis Tupper leaves India on the 25th instant on retirement, on the completion of his special duty as Chairman of the Telegraph Committee.

ARBUTHNOT INSOLVENCY.

Examination of Sir George Arbuthnot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 18.

In the course of cross-examination yesterday by the Official Assignee, Sir George Arbuthnot said that is was not correct to say that the whole of the 72 lakhs of the London debt was an ascertained loss by about 1895. The were ascertained losses to the extent of 30 lakhs subsequent to 1896, and prior to that, 15 to 20 lakhs were ascertained loss by 1893. The losses were ascertained by 1900. "From 1895 to 1901 I received nothing from the London firm towards liquidation of that debt, yet I felt justified and that I was right in carrying on that amount as an asset and crediting interest thereon although nothing had been paid off for all the six years. Manganese was not the property of the London firm. I cannot admit that there was nothing to prevent Macfadyen from doing anything he pleased with the profits from manganese. If he did so I should say that it would have been a fraud. If Macfadyen had disposed of the profits from manganese for other purposes than those of the firm it would be a fraud on the firm. I do not know if the mortgage of manganese for £60,000 which Macfadyen had effected, was for the purposes of the firm. I do not know what he did with the money and so I do not know whether he had committed a fraud on me. One of my justifications for treating this debt asan asset was my knowledge of the extremely large profits Macfadyen was making not only from manganese but also in handling the business. I have asked Macfadyen to apply some of his clean profits to the reduction of the London debt but he did not do it. I was treating manganese interest in the Central Provinces, as Macfadyen's, and, apart from fraud, I considered there was security in manganese for the debt. The reason for my unbounded faith in Macfadyen was my knowledge of him for a period of 40 years. Unless exceptional circumstances arose, Macfadyen had the sole control of the London business. Macfadyen was personally responsible, not legally but morally, for speculation in American rails. The loss incurred was very serious, but not so serious that the position of the firm was crippled. For some time to come I did not consider these serious losses as exceptional circumstances entitling me to intervene in the London affairs. I still thought it right to pour lakhs of money of the depositors in Madras into the London house in which Macfadyen had sole control and with which he could deal as he liked. I knew Macfadyen was of a speculative temperament and that he had actually incurred heavy losses in speculations.

The Official Assignee then took the insolvent over a large number of items in the schedule, where, though debts advanced, private individuals had become hopelessly bad. In some cases for a number years, interest had been charged for varying periods after such debts were known to be bad. In some cases, insolvent stated, interest had been charged contrary to his instructions, in others, interest had been charged even in absence of special instructions from him do so.

MR. YOUNG'S APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 18.

On his Lordship taking his seat this morning, application was made on behalf of Mr. Young the 2nd insolvent, and Mr. N. Subramanyam said that he moved upon the petition for the personal discharge of Mr. Young under section 47 of the Insolvency Act. Mr. Chamier objected, remarking that this was rather premature. Mr. Subramanyam pointed out that the case so far as he knew could not be decided before the vacation, and it was a great hardship to make Mr. Young wait so long, especially as therewas no evidence, so far as the case had gone, to prevent his getting his discharge.

Justice Subramanya Iyer remarked that protection had been granted to Mr. Young who must wait for the final order in the case which would probably be argued next week, but that he would do his best not allow it to go on to after the vacation; and that if arguments were concluded next week, it would just take a few days to write out judgment, and he would dispose of the case during the vacation.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

The Swedish Explorer's Return Journey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

Dr. Sven Hedin has, it is understood, refitted his camp and left Shigatse on his return journey towards north-west Thibet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18.

Dr. Sven Hedin has left Shigatse and has started north-west towards Ladakh.

NEWCOMEN CHALLENGE TROPHY.

Won by Sergt. Collenson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 17.

The Newcomen Challenge Trophy, regarded as the "Blue Riband" of Indian Mounted Volunteering, has been won this year by Sergt. J. Collenson of the Cawnpore Squadron of the Punjab Light Horse.

SWADESHI EXTORTION.

Two Zemindars in Comilla Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

Two Zemindars of Brahmanberia, Comilla, Gopimchan Choudhary and Chandra Kumar Roy were convicted by Babu Rajnarain Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, of confining and extorting Rs. 25 from a Bengalee for violating the Swadeshi vow, and were sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, and fined Rs. 15 each.

An appeal has been preferred and the accused released on bail.

THE VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Inauguration by the Maharajah of Kooch Behar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

At Kooch Behar yesterday morning the Maharaja opened the new College building to be known as the Victoria College. The building affords ample accommodation for Science and other classes.

REGISTRATION (PARTNERSHIPS BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 17.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce have had before them the draft of an Act for Registration of Partnerships in India, and have referred it for consideration to a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. R. Kidd, Mr. H. H. White and Rai Saheb Girdhari Lal.

Copies of the draft have also been sent to Local Committees of the Chamber at Lahore and Amritsar for opinion.

It is understood that Mr. Crump becomes a Commissioner in Central Provinces *vice* Mr. Craddock who has been appointed Chief Commissioner and that Mr. Laurie officiates as a Commissioner *vice* Mr. Fox Strangways who goes on leave.

THE EXCISE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Government Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

A resolution on Excise has been issued by the Finance Department. It states that the Government of India propose to deal separately with the various portions of the report of the Enise Committee and simultaneously with the connected parts of the report by Major Bedford I. M. S., on the quality, manufacture, and excise control of alcoholic liquors in India. The resolution in question is concerned with matters dealt with in Chapters and IX of the Excise Report, viz: arrangements or concessions outside the scope of ordinary Excise systems and country beers. Regarding the grant of personal privileges in such few provinces as still exist, Government hold that they should cease with the lives of the present holders, and regarding concessions to backward tribes, that while the progressive restriction of areas of privilege and the gradual introductions of control with a view to diminution of intemperance should be kept steadily in view; no attempt should be made to introduce the regular Excise system in places where Government have not the means of exercising complete control over operations of the liquor seller. The question of retention of fees for such privileges are left to the discretion of the local Government concerned. The restriction of individual possession in privileged tracts are only to be undertaken where effective supervision is available. The Committee's suggestions regarding particular provinces are generally accepted.

As regards country beers, in areas outside privileged tracts the Committee recommend a much greater measure of control and the Government of India agree, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) Licenses for the manufacture and vend of "pachwai" and similar liquors should be for periods of between one and three years;

(2) That action in regard to possession of Dhatura and other poisons should be taken under the Indian Penal Code or Poisons Act, and that possession of the same by Excise licenses entail cancellation of license;

(3) Government of India oppose the suggestion for Government supply of yeast to liquor manufacturers but sanction local enquiries being made on the subject of the possibility of introducing a system of licensing the manufacture of 'bakhar,' and direct that scientific investigation by Major Bedford be undertaken to determine its proper ingredients;

(4) proposed appointments of a special agency is negatived;

(5) wells for liquor shops may, under some circumstances, be provided at Government expense.

Government further suggest for consideration by local Government the desirability of enforcing responsibility of licenses for sobriety of custmers, as in Assam, and the attention of the Government of Bengal is drawn to the consumption of country beer in the Sambalpur district where restrictions are suggested.

Local Governments generally are directed to report the extent to which they can give early effect to those recommendations of the Committee which have been approved by the Government of India.

As regards country beers Major Bedford's conclusions are briefly:—(1) that the liquors in question have lower alcoholic strength than spirits, but are consumed in larger quantities; (2) that in drinking spirits, the toxic amount of alcohol is more quickly reached and more easily exceeded than in the case of fermented liquors: hence the spirits are more noxious than beers; (3) The noxious effect produced by these products is negligible; (4) in nutrition value, country beers are inferior to toddy and superior to European manufactured beers; (5) the yeast from which country beers are manufactured is generally weak and not infrequently drugged.

CENTRAL PROVINCES BUDGET.

Separate Judicialand Executive Establishments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18.

Provision is made in the Central Provinces Budget, just published in the *Provincial Gazette*, for the whole of the extra cost resulting from the separation of the Judicial and the Executive Subordinate establishments.

THE ALGECIRAS PROTOCOL.

Defiance by Mahomed-el-Torres.

CONTRACT WITH A GERMAN FIRM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18.

A special London telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated 17th April, states that the *Times'* Tangier correspondent gives credence to a rumour that Mahomed-el-Torres, ignoring the Algeciras Protocol has signed a contract with a German firm for extensive public works in Tangier.

The correspondent adds that the impression this has produced in diplomatic circles is one of indignant astonishment mixed with serious misgivings for the future.

SWADESHI RIOT.

Two Bengalees fined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 18.

Two Bengalees Gourmohan Shaw and Sattyalal Shaw charged with trespassing into the shop of a native cloth dealer assaulting him and setting fire to some English cloth on 13th instant were today fined at the Calcutta Police Court Rs. 20 each and in default to a month's rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 20 of the fine to be paid as compensation to the complainant.

A PETTY STRIKE.

N. W. Railway Pointsmen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 18.

It is reported from Moolan that there was a strike among pointsmen and lamp-lighters of the railway establishment who were asking for more pay, and that the higher staff (Europeans and others) had to turn out to avoid dislocation of work. The strike has has happily ended for the present.

RAJAH OF RAMPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

The Rajah of Rampur who is now very old is understood to have asked the Punjab Government to take over the administration of his State as he has no heir.

STORMY WEATHER IN UPPER INDIA.

Prospects of Spring Crops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

The weather is still unsettled in Upper India and temperature is far below normal. An immense amount of damage has been done in the Punjab by storms during the past few days but spring crops are so extraordinarily heavy that a very fair outturn is still certain.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

A NEW CRAZE.

The Marchioness of Headford.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 29.

Parliament has adjourned for the Easter Recess and all London seems to be on the wing.

Country houses, seaside bungalows and flying visits to Biarritz, where the King is spending his holiday, are the programmes of the moment, and London is fast emptying. It is not merely the West End that is silent as the grave, but the business houses have suspended business until Tuesday morning. The avidity with which men and women of all classes and conditions are taking advantage of the opportunity for holidaying speaks of good times. Money must be fairly plentiful to allow 900,000 holiday-makers to leave the great London railway termini, and yet this is the immense total at which the Traffic Superintendents estimate the holiday passengers. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as usual is spending the Easter Recess at Cannes, where he is staying with Lord Rendel who has a charming villa there. Many of our political celebrities are seeking sunshine in the South, for they have been kept with their noses to the grindstones during the last few weeks, and all night sittings have been fairly frequent.

THE TAXICAB.

Since last I wrote, the Taximeter cab has come, seen, and most unmistakably conquered. Londoners with their ready appreciation of a novelty, have declared emphatically in favour of the new mode of conveyance and are now only wondering what to call the vehicle that has won their hearts. Many patrons of the taximeter motor cab incline to "Autocab" which is fairly expressive, but takes no cognisance of the all important taximeter. An enterprising half penny daily hit, after much striving, upon the fairly happy compromise of "Taxicab" and so "Taxicab" it is for the present until something better turns up.

Certainly, if good looks count for anything the new taximeter autocabs, which were placed upon London's streets in a flood of brilliant spring sunshine this week, were launched under the happiest of auspices. Painted in a subdued shade of brown, comfortably cushioned in blue, with a chauffeur in uniform to match, the taxicab is altogether desirable and luxurious. Moreover, for the modest consideration of eightpence a mile this imposing equipage is at the disposal of anyone fortunate enough to discover an autocab empty. The taximeter itself, which registers in plain figures the exact distance travelled and equivalent fare, has a curious fascination for patrons of the new vehicle. All taximeters have been tested at Kew and they are strictly fair to the passengers. Every day almost is adding to the number of taxicabs plying for hire and the new method of conveyance, in spite of the uncompromising hostility of horse cabmen, has an undoubted furture. Women, particularly, welcome the innovation of the taximeter which precludes all possibility of any altercation with the driver and the charge of eightpence a mile and twopence for each succeeding quarter mile makes for economy in the case of short distances.

"LULU" IN THE CABINET.

Seldom has a young politician had a more rapid rise to fame than Mr. "Lulu" Harcourt—his real name is the Right. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, but to everyone who knows him, both in and out of Parliament, he is "Lulu" just as his wife is Mrs. "Lulu." On the return of the present Ministry to power he became a member of the Government as First Commissioner of Works and his maiden speech was made from the Front Bench and, now just three years after he was first returned to Parliament, he has been made a member of the Cabinet.

As First Commissioner of Works, Mr. Harcourt is the guardian of the comforts and convenience of the members of the House and so well has he attended to these that his promotion is exceedingly popular on all sides. Even before he entered St. Stephens Mr. Harcourt was a familiar figure in the Lobby of the House, having acted as Private Secretary for many years to his father, the late Sir William Harcourt, and the excellent training in politics he received in that capacity no doubt has had something to do with his speedy success.

Mr. Harcourt who is more than ordinarily tall, is forty-four years of age; his marriage took place eight years ago, Mrs. "Lulu" being the daughter of the late partner of Mr. Pierpont Morgan in England. They have two charming children.

EASTER POST CARDS.

The Easter post card craze has seized upon holiday makers of all degrees. The Easter greeting card itself, which we had come to regard as something of a back number, has taken quite a new lease of life and something like half a million Easter cards have been prepared to meet the demands. Very dainty and charming too is the new version of the Easter card. The crude colouring and indifferent design of the old time Easter card would not commend themselves to the fastidious modern taste. The 1907 Easter cards show beautiful designs by eminent artists, hand-coloured on vellum.

More remarkable, however, than the return to popular favour of the Easter card is the rise of the Easter picture post card. The demand for these is as unexpected as it is extraordinary, and the picture post card manufacturers have been turning out the Easter post cards by the hundred thousand. Cathedral scenes, spring flowers and landscapes are the favourite designs for these post cards, and the Easter post card de luxe is a gorgeous production on white satin, most daintily coloured by hand and really far too choice a thing to trust to the post.

The picture post card craze does not show the least sign of declining by the way, though there is a sad dearth of picture post card beauties. The public are growing just a tiny bit tired of the pictured charms of Marie Studholme, Phyllis Dare and Gertie Millar the three post card beauties *par excellence*. There was quite a run on the postcard potraits of Miss Marie Wilson, the seventeen year old soprano in the Gilbert and Sullivan revival at the Savoy, and the announcement of Edna May's marriage to an American millionaire caused a wish for Edna May cards. Still the public pines for a new beauty on its cards.

A FIGHT FOR A LIFE.

Strenuous efforts are being put forth to save the life of Horace George Rayner condemned to death for the murder of William Whiteley. Immediately after the death sentence, Rayner's solicitor Mr Pierron announced that a petition for his reprieve would be started, and this has met with an extraordinary success.

In four days 75,000 applications for petition forms have been received and such an avalanche of letters asking for petition forms have descended upon the solicitor's office at West Kensington that the Post Office there has had to be enlarged. A large staff of clerks are working night and day in an endeavour to cope with the correspondence. Mr. Laurence Irving (son of Sir Henry), who has very strong views on the case is forming committees for the purpose of collecting signatures. Petitions have been posted up in many West End clubs and signatures are pouring in. Whether the petition will have the desired effect or not it is difficult to say, but the enthusiasm with which it has been taken up will certainly have great weight. Much sympathy is expressed for the condemned man and for his unhappy wife, who now lies seriously ill. Never surely has the long arm of coincidence been tragically demonstrated as in the case of Horace George Rayner. It is expected that the child which is to be born to the unfortunate prisoner will first see the light on April 9th, the date fixed for its father's execution; and to add to the sombre tragedy of the occasion, had the law taken its course, Rayner would have been hanged on his own birthday.

LADY HEADFORD'S RETORT.

The Marchioness of Headford once known to fame as Miss Rosie Boote of the Gaiety Theatre is following in the footsteps of the late Countess of Clancarty (still remembered as one of the sisters Bilton of the Variety Halls) and making quite a reputation as a hostess at her husband's castle in Ireland.

The chorus girl who aspires to be a Society leader has an uphill struggle, but the pretty young Marchioness has brains and plenty of pluck and she knows how to administer a stinging rebuke when deserved. A capital story, in which Lady Headfort plays the principal part, is now being told. It was at the famous Meath Hunt Ball where the amusing little incident occurred. An English woman of much wealth but little breeding was standing within a yard of the Marchioness in the ball room and openly discussed the latter in an audible voice.

"That's Rosie Boote you know" she said "Just fancy only a year ago she was a chorus girl."

The Marchioness thereupon turned with great dignity to the stranger and remarked icily: "You are perfectly correct, but this is a ball room not a theatre."

BRIDAL WREATHS OBJECTED TO.

A determined attempt is being made by certain clerics to discountenance the pretty modern practice of bridesmaids wearing wreaths of flowers instead of hats.

At almost every fashionable wedding last season beginning with Lady Mary Hamilton's the bridesmaids wore either Empire wreaths, green leaves or a coronet of flowers, and the fashion is now being very generally adopted.

Whether a wreath of flowers is a covering according to St. Paul is, however, a question on which many clergymen do not see eye to eye with the bridesmaids, and one vicar in particular took a drastic action the other day. When the bridesmaids who were wearing wreaths of Marguerites reached the church door they were refused admission because they were not wearing hats. On this occasion, however, the bridesmaids got out of their difficulty by placing their handkerchief on their heads and the Marguerites on top, but the effect of their pretty toilettes was spoiled.

MONO-RAIL INAUGURATION AT UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 18.

At Umballa city Sir Denzil Ibbetson inspected the new Mono Rail which has been laid between the city market and the station. He arrived with Major Lewis, the Deputy Commissioner and was met by Rai Damoder Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner, who explained that owing to lack of funds, etc., for keeping municipal roads in proper repair thus causing delays to traffic, several of the leading mill-owners had formed a syndicate to lay a Mono-Rail for quicker transit to and from the station. The Lieut. Governor went into minute details as to the system of working which was explained to him by the Engineer to the Mono-Rail Company and he expressed himself in favourable terms and congratulated the promoters on their scheme. A temporary station had been made and a loaded car of grain drawn by a pair of mules was shown working and it was noted how easily the load was drawn and the balancing wheel easily lifted off the ground by one man, thus showing that the load was taken on the rail.

THE PLAGUE AT DELHI.

Municipal Measures.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 18.

The Delhi Municipal Committee are setting aside waste lands suitable for temporary occupation in times of plague.

The Delhi Piece-Goods Association have written to the Municipal Committee strongly approving of the measure, and in course of their letter they say the Association has all along taken a deep interest in measures calculated to counteract the detrimental effect of plague, and now that it is realised that it may be looked for at or about this season of the year it is the opinion of members of the Association that steps should be taken to prepare people for its annual visitation. Vacating of infected quarters is a practical step and one which so far has been attended with good results. It retards the progress of the disease and allays panic, but unfortunately through ignorance of the people and in many cases because of their poverty prompt action has not been possible and they are only driven out into the open by the plague itself with the result that their dilatoriness swells the death-rate and panic reduces survivors to a state of helplessness and ultimately involves them in debts that otherwise should have been avoided. This is the first severe visitation Delhi has experienced and there has been a great exodus from the city at great expense to the people and at great cost to trade. For the last month the bazaar has been closed and it is more than likely that it will be well into the hot weather before business is resumed.

It may not be possible to take the steps suggested in this resolution, to be of any practical use this year, but it should be possible to prepare a programme and plans for next year and efforts should be made to educate the people by showing them what can be provided in the way of comparatively comfortable shelter, on healthy open lands, at a small cost.

KODUR RAILWAY COLLISION.

Proceedings Adjourned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 18.

The above case came up again before the High Court yesterday. The Petition filed at the instance of Government for enhancement of sentence passed in appeal by the Sessions Judge of Cuddapah on Guard Brindley, who was in charge of the train that collided with the Mail train near Kodur was called before Justice Benson and Justice Wallis. Brindley was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Joint Magistrate. This sentence was, on appeal, reduced by the Sessions Judge of Cuddapah to a fine of Rs. 100. Mr. E. H. Powell, Public Prosecutor, who argued the Petition, submitted that the accused was found guilty of gross neglect of duty; that the sentence passed by the Sessions Judge was quite inadequate, and pointed out that the comments made by the Sessions Judge on the whole Railway Administration, in general, were unjustified.

The case is proceeding and Mr. Osborne is appearing for Brindley.

A similar Petition filed in regard to the case against the Assistant Station Master, who was originally sentenced to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment and on appeal commuted to a fine of Rs. 50 was not called, as the accused had not been served with a notice.

THE MADRAS ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM MEETING.

Financial Improvement of the Society.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 18.

Lieut.-Colonel Formby, who presided over the Annual Meeting of the Anjuman-i-Mufid-i-ul-Islam here yesterday in absence of the President, Justice Boddam who was indisposed pointed out a notable fact that owing to the generosity of the Prince of Arcot and several other gentlemen, many of whom were not Mahomedans, the Society was better off now, after having lost all its funds in Arbuthnots, than ever before. He also alluded to the excellent carpets now being turned out by the institution.

Justice Boddam was elected President for the ensuing year with Colonel Formby and Dr. Thurston as Vice-Presidents.

SIMLA SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS.

Details of Accommodation Considered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18.

Plans for the new Secretariat buildings in Simla to be erected on Kennedy House side are now being worked out.

Details as to accommodation required, etc., are still being considered. The report that the scheme had been vetoed or postponed by the Secretary of State is consequently incorrect, for nothing yet has been submitted to him.

A LARGE number of Calcutta masons have struck work, demanding ten annas a day instead of eight. Some firms have conceded the demand and only those builders who have refused, are suffering.

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SKETCHES OF THE NATIONS.

JACQUES BONHOMME,

BY

M. BETHAM-EDWARDS

(*Author of "Anglo-French Reminiscences," etc.*)

Why must John Bull and Jacques Bonhomme always, and in small things as well as great, show a directly opposite behaviour? On the other hand, it may be asked why in Heaven's name, should they not? Why for generations have two worthy substantial sober neighbours quizzed each other, snarled at each other, caricatured each other for no better reason than this?

Yet it does seem supremely ridiculous that Jacques Bonhomme in driving takes the right side of the road and we more enlightened folks take the left—that Jacques Bonhomme should be married in a dress coat instead of habiting himself after the fashion of the sensible Britisher—that Jacqu Bonhomme should salute male relation and fri on the cheek as is the way of Emperors and Ki whereas an Englisman would sink into the s at the bare thought of so demeaning himself— Jacques Bonhomme should be at the trouble doffing his hat on entering a railway carriage even a tobacconist's shop whereas the proper place for a hat—does not the House of Commons set the example!—is on the head.

METHOD IN THE MADNESS.

In nothing indeed do the two neighbours more completely differ than in the use of chimney pots and gloves. If Jacques Bonhomme is perpetually bearing his head, he is equally assiduous in covering his hands. John Bull on the contrary shows as much reluctance to encumber himself with gloves as to be rid of head gear. Roughly speaking I should say that a Frenchman of the middle and industrial classes spend a third less on dress than an Englisman in the same condition. But a considerable item of the Frenchman's expenditure would be gloves. The most modestly paid official is ever scrupulously gloved when making a call, even ticket collectors on the railway and on public conveyances are almost invariably gloved.

There is method in all this apparent madness. We are accustomed to regard France as a country of topsy-turvydom, whereas nowhere else have usages been so conservative. It was Louis XIV who set the example of perpetually uncovering the head, especially in the presence of ladies, the Sun King never passing a housemaid without doffing his plumed hat. The peri wearing of gloves is also a survival of tional etiquette, a relic of time-honoured monial. In the case of omnibus cond and railway collectors the habit is based other grounds and might well be introduced especially in hot weather. Usages offer the contradictions as daily habits. How prepos to ourselves seems the habit of settling quarr deal! To our neighbours the remedy of horse-whipping for insult appears sheer brutality. A British paterfamilias would think himself ill-used indeed if he were not at liberty to cut off a ne'er-do-weel with a shilling, a French father regards himself as the steward of his children's fortunes and is content to possess discretionary powers over a fraction.

Again, the English nation is still of Dr. Johnson's opinion that to be well whipt is the making of a boy. In France the seat of reason is approached instead and corporal punishment, not only in schools but in the army, navy and prisons, was long since abolished by law. Whatever his provocation a village schoolmaster must not lay hands on a scholar. Should an officer strike a soldier the latter has a right to retaliate. So sensitive are Frenchmen where personal dignity is concerned that once I very narrowly escaped a scrape by stopping a Paris tramway conductor with my umbrella. An English cabby similarly poked in the ribs would never dream of being thereby affronted.

FOND OF HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

But in nothing do John Bull and Jacques Bonhomme differ so much as in their way of looking at money. The phrase, to look at, is peculiarly applicable in our neighbour's case. The English can hardly be said to look at money at all, so quickly with us is it turned into something else. But Jacques Bonhomme very much prefers not turning it into anything else, that is to say, anything that does not possess durable and increasing value. The money is looked at again and again, finally invested in land or State Rentes. The thousand and one urgent wants of English folks on finding themselves in possession of increased income or an unexpected windfall never occur to the average French mind. Alike among wage-earners, professional men and officials, money is looked at instead of being spent. Most folks' expenses are strictly limited to the normal and the necessary.

There is one class of tradesmen in France who are a perpetual enigma to me. Seeing that French folk do not regard the business of moving as a luxury of the first water how do those whose business it is to remove household goods make a living? To occupy a house for three years and no more seems to be the English rule, house hunting the most desirable occupation of the energies in the world. Jacques Bonhomme and Madame his spouse think differently. Their notion of a home is a dwelling not only to live and die in but to bequeath to their children.

A good many things considered here as normal and necessary our neighbours do not care a fig about. Now carpets and curtains are among these. How many households with us are rendered unpeaceful, how often is John Bull straitened in circumstances on account of new carpets and curtains, Mrs. Bull's determination to "keep up appearances," in other words, not allow herself to be outdone by Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Brown! Quite otherwise are domestic ideals over the water. Jacques Bonhomme's condition is limited to the patrimonial dwelling, of course with a garden and tonelle or trellised bower under which to sit and smoke during the summer holidays. And he likes to have his little family always about him and to see as much of his own and his wife's relations as possible. I have known two mothers-in-law quartered for months at a time with respective son and daughter, and grandchildren all living together in perfect harmony. What would Thackeray have said to such a spectacle!

TAXES PAID WITH A SMILE.

Madame also is thriftiest of the thrifty, with her, too, money is looked at, not spent. There is another point on which the two neighbours differ as essentially as with regard to carpets and curtains. John Bull does not at all relish paying his rates and taxes. Jacques Bonhomme on the contrary, who is much more heavily taxed gives the Collector no trouble whatever. I read in a standard history of French civilization brought down to the year 1900 this sentence:—"Taxes throughout France are collected with indescribable facility and with a remarkable display of good will on the part of the people."

The explanation of this sentence is easy. Firstly Jacques Bonhomme being a saving farsighted man has always money in his pocket, and is always prepared for inevitable calls.

And secondly, history and an ingenious device of his legislators has something to do with this alacrity, even exhilaration in tax paying. As we all know, up to the Revolution Jacques Bonhomme only existed to pay taxes. The nobility and the clergy got off scot free: on the shoulders of the middle and working classes lay the entire fiscal burden, and meantime they had no voice whatever in the Government. So baneful had the very name of impot or tax become on this account that in the declaration of the Rights of Man, 1789, the word was changed to *contribution*. Frenchmen henceforth were to contribute towards the national expenses, to consider themselves voluntary tax payers, in return enjoying civic rights. To be exempt now-a-days from these so-called *contributions* implies deprivation of the most precious privilege a man can enjoy, that of full citizenship. He is above all things a domestic being, like good Mr. Brooke regarding things from the point of view of a family man. Less romantic than John Bull he does not fall over head and ears in love with a girl whose face is her fortune. Imitating the Vicar of Wakefield he chooses a partner as he does her gowns, for qualities that will wear well, also for still more practical reasons. Believing in the adage that when poverty comes in at the door love flies out of the window, he listens to prudence

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tial promptings. And as the undowered maiden is an exception in France it is easier to fall in love where money is then where it is not. French novelists have most cruelly belied their country and country folks. Nowhere else do you find happier, more contented, better ordered homes, Jacques Bonhomme ever leaving to Madame the entire management of house hold affairs. The cleverest business women in the world, Frenchwomen only thus attain what is their due.

LE SPORT.

One curious feature of Anglo-French relations is the way in which the two people have persistently imitated each other and often when at daggers drawn. The history of Anglomania in France deserves a chapter to itself. Immediately on the heels of Waterloo everything English became not all the fashion but the hall-mark of gentility and *bon ton*. From 1814 dates the importation of the tab, *bifteck* steeple-chase, jockey, groom and many other insular institutions. Whilst the great world in England had the shibboleth *a la mode* on its lips our neighbours aspired to be fashionable, *a la mode* became out of date, *la fashion* taking its place, the words meaning to Anglicize oneself as far as possible. Men were ill-dressed unless they wore English-made habiliments and even boots, they could not have themselves except with Sheffield razors, ladies discarded Lyons silks for Manchester muslins and used only English needles.

The same flattering imitation has been going on ever since, and Jacques Bouhomme, in adopting many of our words, has adopted the things for which they stand. The *Academie* following suit has naturalized these importations, and words so sanctioned are introduced into French literature without inverted commas or italics. A generation ago croquet certainly was played by youths and maidens across the water but cricket, football and other athletic sports were unknown. Scholars of the Lycee walked up and down bare yards and talked in hours of recreation! Now-a-days outdoor sports are assiduously pursued in public schools, the late Pere Didon with his soutane tucked up, delighting to join in football with his boys. Nor has imitation stopped short at pastimes, sailor hats and tailor-made dresses, *le tub* and five o'clock tea and the garden party. I now learn that English baptismal names are in high favour. Fond mammas and papas call their little daughters Maud and Mabel instead of Jeanne and Maire Louise, their boys become Charlie and Jack.

GIVE AND TAKE.

Whimsical may appear such innovations but a liking for English things is next door to a liking of English folks. It testifies, moreover, to an instinctive attraction, a natural good-will. On a lesser scale John Bull has been an imitation of his neighbour. The County Council is a direct importation from France, its functions being precisely those of the Conseil Municipal as laid down by the Constituent Assembly in 1789 and remodelled by successive governments. It was a Frenchman under the Directoire in 1804 who set us the example of an international exhibition, an idea fifty years later so splendidly carried out at Hyde Park. The inventor of the industrial world's fair, Francois de Neufchateau, strange to say, remains without his statue! With John Bull and Jacques Bonhomme, indeed, it has been a perpetual give and take not only of hard knocks but of ideas, scientific, literary, artistic. This subject, and a very interesting one it is, might well fill a volume

By way of conclusion I will only add what I know to be true from experience, namely, the desire for an Entente Cordiale with "perfide Albion" is no recent manifestation.

Twenty years ago when staying with French friends in Anjou the conservation turned upon this topic.

"There was a time" said one, "when something like rapprochement seemed possible. I mean immediately after the Crimean war, when our soldiers and yours had fought side by side. But alas? nothing came of it."

At that time the most sanguine well-wishers on both sides of the Channel hardly hoped for what has to-day become a reality.

LATE MR. JOHN NUGENT.

An Interesting Ceremony.

Last evening, at the Town Hall, Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton performed the ceremony of unveiling the bust of the late Mr. John Nugent, a former member of Council, Bombay. There was a large attendance among those present bring the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie; Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai; Sir Jehangir Cawasji; the Hon. Justice Chandavarkar: the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn; Mr. R. M. Patel; Mr. E. D. Setna; Mr. Jehangir Dossabhai Karaka: Mr. Cawasji D. Dubash: Sardar Nowroji Pudamji: Mr. J. M. Framji Patel; Mr. S. M. Edwards; Dr. John Pollen: Mr. Pheroz H. Dastur; and Mr. Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney.

MR. FULTON'S SPEECH.

On the motion of Mr. Justice Chandavakar, the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton took the chair. In unveiling the bust the Chairman said:—"Gentlemen, I think it a great privilege that it should have fallen to my lot as one of my last official acts in India to unveil the bust of my distinguished predecessor, Mr. Nugent, who within a few months of the completion of his term in Council died of cholera at Poona in August 1900. The first time I met him was in the rains of 1870 when I stopped for a few days in a house called "Bund Cottage" at Poona, which was shared by Mr. Nugent with Mr. LeeWarner (now Sir William) and Sir Andrew Wingate, then only Mr. Wingate. Even in those early days his strength of will and keen interest in public affairs were prominently noticeable. You felt at once when you met him that he was a man of power and character, devoted to the public service with a strong sense of duty and possessed of an unswerving resolution to do what was right. His singleness of purpose was, throughout his long career, the peculiar feature of his character. He saw clearly what was right and let no consideration cause him to swerve from the straight path. It was this characteristic, and his sincerity, which gained him the respect of all who knew him and was fully recognised in the resolution passed by Government on his death. I cannot do better than read it to you, as it portrays the man as he presented himself to those who knew him best. The resolution ran as follows:—'With profound regret his Excellency the Governor in Council has to announce the death in Poona at 12-20 a. m. on the 5th instant of the Hon. Mr. John Nugent. C. S. I., Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay. By this melancholy event the Presidency of Bombay has been deprived of the services of an officer devoted to its welfare and assiduous in promoting its interests. Mr. Nugent began his career as a member of the Bombay Civil Service on 29th November, 1864, and he was engaged in official work not many hours before his death. In the course of nearly 36 years he filled many posts requiring very varied qualifications, and in discharging the duties of all of them he secured the approval of Government and the esteem of the public. His vigorous intellect, his absolute integrity, his keen sympathy with all conscientious workers, and his fearlessness in giving expression and effect to his convictions were readily recognized and widely appreciated. These qualities, combined with long experience of almost all branches of the administration, gave special value to his advice and assistance while he held the offices of Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay. His nomination to be a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was a token of the recognition by Her Majesty of the excellent service rendered by him. This lamentable event is deplored alike by the European and Native communities, amongst whom Mr. Nugent gained a just popularity by upright conduct and kindness of disposition, and more particulary by the members of the Service to which he belonged and to which he added lustre, and by the Governor of the Presidency who loses his aid at a time when it was found especially useful owing to the enhancement of the difficulties of administration by accumulated calamities.'

"I do not refer, the Chairman continued to the solemn side of his character, as that is unsuited for an occasion of this sort: but will merely say that beneath a manner that some might think stern and severe, there was concealed a very kindly heart. When he died the regret that was expressed was universal and at once called forth the subscription which has resulted in this bust which I am asked to unveil to-day. For all good work whether done by natives or Europeans, he had a keen appreciation, and a profound contempt for anything unreal or untrue. I trust that this bust will long remain in this place to perpetuate the memory of one of those good and quiet officials who have done so much to maintain respect for the British name in India." (Applause).

Mr. Fulton then unveiled the bust, which is a remarkable likeness of the late Mr. Nugent.

The Hon. Mr Justice Chandavarkar in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Fulton observed that he knew Mr. Fulton for a long time. He worthily upheld the dignity and traditions of the Bench when he held the office of a Puisne Judge of the High Court, and as a member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor, he discharged his duties in a manner that won for him the respect and confidence of the public at large. His sincerity and simplicity had always struck him and it was with regret that they parted with a sympathetic and liberal minded official of unique experience. His name would always be remembered with respect in the Presidency in which he had served so long with great distinction.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation and the proceedings then terminated.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Tramways Act.

THE FINAL PASSING.

MR. FULTON'S FAREWELL.

The Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations assembled yesterday morning in the Council Hall, Secretariat, when in the absence of His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, presided.

The following honourable members were present: The Honourables Mr. E. M. H Fulton, (presiding), Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Mr. Malcolm Couper Gibb, Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Sirdar Naoroji Padamji, Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Syed Zain El Edrus, Mr. Basil Scott, Mr. George Owen William Dunn, Sir Walter C. Hughes, Mr. F. G. Selby, Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, and Mr. Charles Herbert Armstroug.

AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

The Honourable President moved the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the proposition.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Parekh's and the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad's amendments were discussed and considered, the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit said:

That the Bill as it had emerged from the Select Committee evidently bore traces of its consideration having been a hurried one. It was difficult to understand the reason for such a hurry. The Bill did not appear to be of such urgent character as would necessitate its being passed with unusual despatch. On the other hand the provisions, though few, were of such a far-reaching character that the public likely to be affected by them ought to have been allowed sufficient time to place their view of them before the Select Committee. In the present case the Select Committee appeared to have met almost before the fact of its appointment became widely known. It was appointed on the 16th March while its report was dated the 27th March. The Bill was considered to be of sufficient importance to require being translated into all the Vernaculars of the Presidency, and yet the select Committee did not think it right to allow the public sufficient time to express their views about its provisions. Coming to the provisions he must say that he agreed with the suggestion made by his honourable friends, Messrs. Parekh and Setalvad, in their dissenting minutes, and it was to be hoped Government would see their way to accept them. It should be made clear that the benefit of this specially protective legislation should extend only to persons who were agriculturists, not merely at the date of the suit, but were so at the date of the transaction. Again it was quite necessary that there should be some limit of time within which alone the transaction should be liable to be impeached on the grounds mentioned in the Bill. If one were to take the analogy of the Limitation Act, a period of three years would appear to be sufficient for the purpose. That was the period provided in the Limitation Act for relief on the ground of fraud or mistake or cancelling or setting aside an instrument not otherwise provided for. His honourable friend, Mr. Parekh was, however, willing to extend the period in the present case to six years, and hoped Government would be pleased to accept his amendment. Similarly it ought to be placed beyond doubt that the protection which the law gave to *bona fide* transferees, for value, without notice, should be extended also to cases under the present Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh moved his first amendment which was to substitute in lines 7-8 for the words "at any stage of any suit or proceeding," the words, "any suit."

The President drew attention to the fact that originally the Legal Remembrancer had drafted the section as now proposed by the Hon. Mr. Parekh, but then the High Court objected to it, on the ground that the Court had the discretion and the Court would probably see that no unfair tactics were resorted to.

Being put to vote, the amendment was lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. Parekh then moved the following amendment: In lines 10-13 to substitute for the words "entered into by such agriculturist or the persons if any, being an agriculturist, through whom he claims" the following words, namely:—"which was entered into with him while he was such agriculturist or with another person through whom he derives his right who was an agriculturist at the time."

The amendment regarding the same section, of which Mr. Setalvad had given notice, was also taken together with this, and as both the members were satisfied with the amendment subsequently suggested by the Legal Remembrancer the amendments were withdrawn in favour of the one suggested by the Legal Remembrancer which was accepted by the Council.

The other amendments in terms of the dissentient minutes were then moved but were lost; and the Bill passed through the third reading.

THE TRAMWAY BILL.

The President then moved the second reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said at the last meeting of Council that it was understood that an effort should be made to get the opinion of the Corporation on the Bill if that was possible. Unfortunately circumstances had so taken place that it had been impossible for the Corporation to deal with the matter, and he therefore asked that the second reading of the Bill be adjourned to the next meeting of the Council which would take place in the latter part of June, when the tram company would be in the same position as they were now.

Mr. Fulton said: He understood that the trams were to begin running in May.

Sir P. Mehta: I have seen that same statement in the press for months, but there was still a probability that the trams would not be running for a long time. Many of the rails were not yet laid and it was absolutely out of the question that the trams could be running by the end of May.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cameron said that he did not see any reason why the Bill should be postponed any longer, because the Bill did not say that the Municipal "Commissioner shall give permission." What the Bill proposed to do was to give the Municipal Commissioner certain powers to enable him to give the permission the which was required for the convenience of the public. The Bill had been before them for a long time and the company wished to run the cars immediately. The Hon'ble Member had heard that the time when these cars would commence to run had been notified. Mr. Remmington informed him that he had asked the Corporation whether these cars should be placed on the rails and though it was six months now no answer had been given to him.

Sir Pherozeshah: It is absolutely incorrect to say that the permission was asked from the Corporation, and no reply was given to it.

Continuing, Mr. Cameron remarked that the Bill was a mere permissive Bill and there was the Company who had their cars ready, dynamos ready and the transfer stations ready, and the whole thing would be ready to start in a very short time.

Sir Pherozeshah: On what authority was the Hon'ble Mr. Cameron making all these statements.

The President: I understand on Mr. Remmington's authority.

Sir Pherozeshah: But there's nothing before the Council.

With regard to the width of the seats of the new cars, Mr. Cameron pointed out that for the convenience of the public the width was increased a little, and bearing in mind the safety of the public and the convenience of the persons who might travel in those cars the Municipal Commissioner should be permitted to sanction or grant permission for certain things. To prevent persons being injured by stepping out on the wrong side, the passage was made in the centre and the sides were protected. This required the cars to be made wider and it was necessary that the Company must go to the Municipal Commissioner for permission to run such cars side by side under certain conditions. It was absolutely safe to give the Municipal Commissioner powers in this direction, which ought to exempt from reading the Bill to be perfectly safe.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta replying, said that the number of statements made by Mr. Cameron required to be gone into. How was the Council to find out whether the statements were accurate and authentic. It would be very unfair to the Corporation as well as to the members who had not given notice of amendments, if the Bill was now to go through the second reading. The Government would bear this fact in mind and he appealed to the Hon'ble President that they must be given an opportunity to fully discuss the Bill. He also pointed out the fact that the Tramway Company's letter to Government was not communicated to the Corporation until the Hon'ble President read it to the Council, and even a copy of the memorandum from the Commissioner was not sent to the Corporation. The Bill was adjourned to this meeting on the understanding that the Corporation would deal with the matter as an urgent one and expedite it. In fact it was to be adjourned to the meeting when the Hon'ble Member for Finance said he would present the financial statement.

The President observed that it was very unfortunate that the Corporation could not meet since the Bill was postponed, but it was due to circumstances over which nobody had any control. He did not think is desirable to postpone the further reading of the Bill unless some very strong objections were urged. In the absence of any strong reasons he did not think it was advisable to postpone the second reading.

On a division the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's proposal for the postponement of the Bill was lost and the Council adjourned for lunch.

The Council resumed after funch and the President intimated that he would now propose the second reading of the bill and then if members had to express their views they might do so.

The Hon. Sir Pherozshah asked if the Government would allow him to move an amendment (for which he could not give previous notice) to the effect that the Commissioner could grant permission with the approval of the Corporation.

The President intimated that under the circumstances he would allow amendments to be moved by the hon'ble members provided they were in order. Of course the passing or not passing of them would be in the hands of the Council.

The bill was then considered clause by clause and Sir Pherozeshah moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner should sanction the running of tram-cars provided that the width did not exceed 18 inches, without the sanction of the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey seconded the amendment, remarking that the Corporation could be safely trusted in the matter and there would not be any difficulty in securing sanction of the Corporation.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scott said that if it was a question of the cars now running he would propose an amendment. At present the Act provided that all the trams whi h were not subject to the sanction of the Executive officer of the Corporation should be subject to the sanction of that officer. It was much more practicable to have the sanction of the Executive Officer than a deliberative body, which would take a long time. He understood that in the present case the Bombay Corporation had adjourned till the 28th of this month. Then it had to be referred to a select Committee of Tramways which would make further delay.

Sir P. Mehta said it would be taken as an urgent matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scott said that was not how the Act was worded. The running of the cars would be allowed all over Bombay, because the cars would be running on all lines in Bombay, not now on a line of one width and again on a line of another width it was no use saying there would be no objection to the cars running from Colaba to Crawford Market, or to the Kalbadevi line, because the same car would have to run on all the lines. If the Corporation give their consent they would have to give their consent to all the cars in the city. It could not be put before the Corporation as an urgent matter on the strength of the fact that it only referred to the Colaba line to Crawford Market.

The Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla said that in any case the matter would have to be brought before the Corporation as the Commissioner was required to inform Corporation in the first place whenever he was to exercise the rights and powers conferred upon him by the Act. There was the resolution of the Corporation and he did not think any Commissioner would act against it.

The Hon. Mr. Cameron observed that if he was in order he would propose that the word Commissioner be used instead of Corporation in Sir Pherozeshah's amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Gibb wanted to know whether the Corporation would be obliged to sanction the increased width of the cars throughout the city if they once permitted it in one locality. And if that was so, as he understood from the remarks of the Advocate-General, he did not think the Corporation could then have any control over the minimum space of 12 feet required on either side of the tram-lines.

The Hon. Mr. Scott then moved a second amendment to the effect that the final sanction should rest with the Commissioner and not with the Corporation.

The amendment was then put to the vote and was lost.

The Hon. Sir Perozeshah's amendment was then voted upon and carried.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla said that by his amendment he wanted the Tramway Company to protect the public against the danger of posts, erected by that body in the centre of the road. By that amendment he had not tried to interfere with the terms of the contract between the Corporation and the Tramway Company. The principle involved in his amendment was that any private individual or any public body which chose to create in the streets something as a source of danger to the public, then the obligation of protecting the public against it fell on such private individuals or such public bodies. This power was vested with the Commissioner under section 312 to call upon such persons or such bodies to protect the public against the dangers of their creation. Under the circumstances, it was inconceivable to him that the Tramway Company should be allowed to do nothing to protect the public against the danger of their own creation, and by the word 'danger' he referred to the posts erected by the Tramway Company to carry their electric wires. Even assuming that some mistake was made in the entering of the contract, there was no reason why the Company should not be forced to take the necessary precautions in the cause of the public safety. The reason why he was induced to bring that amendment before the Council was the reply of the Tramway Company to the representation of the Corporation made to them a short time ago. The reply was that the erection of the posts in the middle of the roads was necessary and that by agreement, the obligation of lighting them at night was not fall on the Company. This reply, the speaker considered was very poor, because the lighting of those posts would not have been necessary but for their erection in the middle of the streets by the Company. Why then should the Corporation be asked to light those posts, erected by the Company for hanging their electric wires for the eletric traction? What had the Corporation to do with those posts? The Municipal Commissioner could take action against the Company in this matter if he was satisfied that one or more posts in particular pla es were a source of danger to the city. He then could call upon the Company to light those posts with a view to protect the public against the danger of such posts in the night All that the speaker asked by his amendment was that in the first place the Municipal Commissioner should be satisfied that any of the posts in the city, if not all, were a source of danger to the public, and that the Municipal Commissioner should have the power to call upon the Tramway Company to light such posts. He could not see what grievance could be made by the Company because they were asked to protect the public against a danger of their own creation. He could not understand how any Company or any private individual could venture to say that they would create within the city sources of danger, and yet be not required to take measures for the protection of the public against them. He ventured to trust that the Council would consider his amendment a reasonable one and would accept it.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scott said that under the Act the obligation to light the streets rested upon the Commissioner. He (the speaker) failed to see why the obligation of the municipality failed in regard to lighting the streets where there are obstructions, with streets where the obstructions have been erected by permission of the Commissioner.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta suggested that Mr. Ibrahim should not press for his amendment, which, however, on being put to vote was rejected.

The Bill was then passed into Act as it was originally drafted except the amendment moved by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

MR. FULTON'S FAREWELL.

Sir Pherzoshah Mehta, before the Council separated, desired to say a few valedictory words to the President, Mr. Fulton, on his quitting the Presidency. He (the speaker) said he had had the pleasure of serving under Mr. Fulton when he had been Chairman of various committees, and no chairman was more anxious to give his colleagues a reasonable listening to their arguments and, speaking for himself and his colleagues who had served on select committees, he could say they were all very grateful to Mr. Fulton for his kindly consideration. Bombay had reasons to be very grateful also for Mr Fulton's great interest in the Primary Schools of that city. Sir Pherozeshah remembered the interest with which Mr. Fulton had taken up the question and he was not a little responsible for the favourable solution arrived at when good and healthy schools were established. On behalf of himself and the Town Council he could say they all regretted very much the parting with Mr. Fulton and they desired to thank him most cordially for his inter-st in the important questions affecting the progress and welfare of their city. (Cheers).

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola also had a cordial word to say for Mr. Fulton on that farewell occasion. He said he joined with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in his appreciation of Mr. Fulton's valuable services. He could say that the sympathies that Mr. Fulton had always shown for the people had endeared him to everybody in the Presidency, and he was highly regarded and esteemed by all those who had come in contact with him in the Council, for the consideration he had always shewn when differences of opinion had arisen. He therefore desired to tender grateful thanks both on his own behalf and on that of many others, and to express their regret at parting with him.

The Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar speaking as a representative of several educational institutions, and Mr. Pudamji on behalf of Poona also endorsed the words which fell from Sir Pherozeshah and Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtulla.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, in reply, said he was exceedingly obliged to Sir Pherozeshah and other gentlemen who had addressed him, for the very kind remarks they had made. Mr. Rahimtoola had referred to his courtesy, but courtesy was always a matter of both sides, and when they had to work in a Council like that when they had to discuss matters on which there was so much difference of opinion, he had to acknowledge their courtesy to him, and with very great pleasure. Sir Pherozeshah had referred very pleasantly to the school question, doubtless because that was the question on which he took most interest, and with his friend on his left, Mr. Muir Mackenzie, he hoped they would always have good Primary Schools in Bombay. (Cheers).

Mr. Fulton then shook hands with all his old friends of the Government Legislative body and sadly bade them Good-bye.

The Council then rose.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following answers were submitted by the Government to the various questions put by different members:

SUSPENSIONS AND REMISSIONS.

The Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, asked:—Have the rules regarding suspension and remission of land-revenue promulgated in March 1906 been in any way modified? If so, will Government be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the rules now in force on the subject?

The Government replied:—A copyofthe revised rules relating to suspensions and remissions of land-revenue and local fund cess in the Presidency proper, excluding Sind, is laid on the Council Table. These rules which have been approved by the Government of India have been made public in the Form of a Press Note.

ALLEGED HARDSHIPS OF OFFICIAL TOURS.

The same member asked:—Have Government received a petition from the traders of certain villages in talaka Sangamner, Ahmednagar District, complaining of the hardships that they have to suffer during the tours of Government officers?

Will Government be pleased to state what action they are taking in the matter?

The reply was that Government did receive a petition. No mention having been made in the petition that any representation had been made to the Collector or Commissioner, the petition has been forwarded to the Commissioner, Central Division, for disposal.

SATARA BRANCH RAILWAY.

Mr. Dikshit also asked:—Will Government be pleased to state when the work of the Branch Railway connecting Satara Road station with Satara City will be taken in hand? The Government replied:—A detailed survey of the Branch line has recently been carried out through the agency of the S. M. Railway, but the project plans and estimates have not yet been submitted by the Company. Government are unable to say when the work of constructing the Branch will be taken in hand.

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY.

The following answers were given to the series of questions put by Mr. Dikshit:—Questions:—(a) Is it true that under the contract between Government and the Barsi Light Railway Company the Company maintain the Barsi-Kurduwadi Road and levy tolls thereon and appropriate the same? (b) Will Government be pleased to lay a copy of the contract on the Table? (c) Is it true that the said Barsi-Kurduwadi Road is not kept in repair? (d) Will Government be pleased to state what sum has been spent on the repair of the said road during the last three years? (e) Is it true that the station of the Barsi Light Railway is at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the Barsi Road station of the G.I.P. Railway and has no platform nor any covering? Do Government propose to take any action in the matter?

Answers:—(a) Yes, subject to the provisos that the rate of the tolls shall be fixed by Government and the road maintained to the satisfaction of the Government Engineer in executive charge thereof. (b) A copy of the contract has been laid on the Table. (c) No complaint to that effect has reached Government, but Government are making inquiries. (d) Government are inquiring. (e) The Barsi Light Railway and G. I. P Railway platform are about 900 feet apart. The Barsi Light Railway platform is a rail level one and has no covering, but there is a waiting-shed adjacent.

The matter of improved facilities for the public is under discussion by the two Railway concerned.

MR. RATHFELD AND KULKARNI.

The Hon Dikshit Asked:—(a) Will Government be pleased to state when Mr. Rothfeld was appointed Assistant Collector in the Sholapur district? (b) Will Government be pleased to state the number of kulkarnis suspended by Mr. Rothfeld, the amount of fines imposed on kulkarnis and the number of kulkarnis recommended by him for dismissal since his appointment to the Sholapur district, and state the reasons for such punitive action?

And the Government replied: (a) Mr. Rothfeld was appointed Assistant Collector, Sholapur, in November 1906. (b) Government have no information as to the number of kulkarnis suspended or fined by Mr. Rothfeld since his transfer to the Sholapur district, as the power to inflict such punishment is vested in the Collector by section 57 of the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act No. III of 1874. Nor have Government received from the Collector of Sholapur, since November 1906, any application for sanction, under section 58 of the Act, to the dismissal from office of any officiating village-officer, whether a kulkarni or patel.

The same member asked:—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of persons on whom Mr. Rothfeld imposed fines under the Record-of-rights Act for failure to furnish information and the total amount of such fines?

The answer given by Government was:—Government see no reason to make the suggested inquiry.

THE DELON CASE.

The Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind *alias* Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji asked: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the case in which one Albert Dilon of Bombay was convicted of an attempt to molest a native lady and fined Rs. 200 or two months' simple imprisonment in default?

The answer is in the affirmative.

RESERVED FORESTS.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked:—Is it a fact that the Second Class Magistrate of Mangaon, district, Kolaba, imposed a fine of Rs. 8 on the 15th February 1907 on one Ganpat Sapale on account of his two bullocks having entered the reserved forest of village Kashenu and caused damage to Government of the sum of 4 pies? If so, will Government be pleased to state if this is in consonance with the general policy of forest administration?

The reply was: Government have no information.

THE PILGRIM QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla asked:—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) Whether any, and if so how many, offers have been received for building a Musaferkhana for the accommodation of the Mahomedan pilgrims? (b) Whether it is a fact that if a suitable site for the Musaferkhana was made available by Government free of cost, there are more than one charitably disposed Mahomedan gentlemen in the city, who have offered to provide a large sum of money for building the same?

The answers were:—(a) Two offers of contributions have been received. (b) Government understand that contributions towards the cost of erecting a Musaferkhana will be forthcoming if a site can be found for the building. The Collector of Bombay is conducting an inquiry into the question of providing a suitable site. He has been instructed to consult the leading Mahomedan gentlemen interested in the matter, in the course of his enquiry.

DEATH OF COMMANDER FORD, R. I. M.

We regret to announce the death of Commander Cecil Rooke Ford, R. I. M., which took place on Wednesday night at 11-30 p.m. after a very short illness, at the European General Hospital. Commander Ford was born in 1863, and joined the Royal Indian Marine in 1885. He recently returned from leave, and was placed on general duty at the Government Dockyard. He served in various ports of India and latterly was the Port Officer at Bassein and in Burma. He was well known and much liked by every one who came in contact with him.

The funeral cortege left the St. George's Hospital at 5 p.m. and reached Sewri Cemetary at 6 p.m. It was largely attended, and among those present were Captain G. H. Hervst, Director R. G. I. Marine, Captain F. H. Elderton, Royal Indian Marine Assistant Director, Commander Rowand, Staff Officer, and other Officers of the Dockyard. The Dockyard Flagstaff as well as all the Government vessels now in the harbour carried their flags half-mast high in honour of the deceased.

A FORTHCOMING CONCERT.

A Concert has been arranged for next Wednesday, the 24th, by Miss Blanche Esmonde, a soprano, who comes from the Queen's Hall, where she has sung at the Popular Concerts and also at the Hungarian Festival Concert. Miss Esmonde studied in Paris under Jacques Bouhy, Madame Clara Butt's Master, and her programme will include two songs by Edward Nicholl's,—"When thou art mine" and "God keep thee pure" which were sung by her for the first time at the Queen's Hall. She will also sing Randegger's "The Rose and the Rue." The booking arrangements have been placed in the hands of Mr. Seymour Dove.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from toothing or other cause, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, APRIL 15.

THE WEATHER.

For about a week past, the atmosphere has been cloudy at intervals, with some smart showers of rain in different places. The heat is consequently less oppressive, but it is feared that these abnormal conditions will affect the quantity of rain when the monsoon sets in.

THE HIGH COURT.

The working of the first Divisional Bench in the High Court was suspended almost the whole of last week on account of the indisposition of Nawab Sarbuland Jung, Bahadur, Chief Justice, who was laid up with fever and consequently unable to attend Court. A successor to the late Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad has not yet been appointed, and naturally speculation is rife about the selection that will be made, which is this time limited to the Hindus only. It is said that some Vakils have put in applications, one of whom, it is rumoured—on the authority possibly of the wish being father to the thought—has been offered the distinction and has refused it. It is also said that the fable of the Fox and the Grapes is not without its moral in this case. Mr. Kai Lalta Pershad, Nazim of the Salar Jung Estates, as the senior officer in service, is expected to be the likely successful candidate, and there is also a strong rumour this morning that he has been appointed and that the papers have been forwarded to Waltair for the Minister's signature before submission to His Highness, who alone can fill the vacancy.

THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.

The public of Secunderabad are agreeably surprised at the manner in which their new Cantonment Magistrate, Major Wake, is discharging the work of his office, and acquainting himself personally with the details of everything that is going on and that is carried out in his name. He does not seem disposed to rely solely on the reports that are submitted to him. Major Wake also takes an interest in matters affecting sanitation and public health, visiting even slums and gullies, which have been hitherto unnoticed by his subordinates; and as he is in office during the business hours of the day, his is accessible to all. Much good could be done by such a sympathetic officer, and it is expected that great things will result during his term of office. There is no doubt that the water-supply, which is one of the worst grievances the people of Secunderabad are groaning under, especially at this season of the year, will be put straight during his time.

A NAWAB IN COURT.

At the instance of Mr. F. Pearson, a Medical Practitioner, 'Nawab' Mazer Ali Mirza, was brought before Mr. Syed Hashim Bilgrami, Chief City Magistrate, on a charge of Criminal Breach of Trust of Rs.200 under the following circumstances: Mr. Pearson was attending upon a nobleman of the City for sometime and presented his bill for his services. A few weeks afterwards he sent a reminder, which suprised the nobleman as he had already handed over the amount to one of his attendants, namely, the said 'Nawab,' who had also informed him that the bill had been paid. The nobleman accordingly referred Mr. Pearson to the accused, and not obtaining a satisfactory reply, filed a complaint against him in the City Foujdari. On coming to Court, however, the 'Nawab' realized his situation, and on some arrangement being made for the payment of the amount, the complaint was withdrawn with the permission of the Court.

THE PERJURY CASE.

The case of Ramiah v. Da Costa is fixed for hearing on the 16th proximo, at the request of the accused, before the 2nd City Magistrate. The services of Sir Walter Colvin, Barrister-at-Law, Allahabad, have been engaged for the defence.

THE COURT OF WARDS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me through the medium of your highly esteemed and influential journal, in justice to the aggrieved Inamdars, to express my views reflecting on the Court of Wards Act. This Act, as anticipated by certain zamindars, instead of proving "a boon and a blessing," has caused them some disappointment, as they firmly believed that when the Act would come into operation the Government would, under the said Act, when applied to, rescue them from the legal grip of the decree-holder money-lender; and there are Inamdars, as the Act provides, of historic antecedents. To my great amazement I have learned that the Government refused to aid the land-holders on the ground that the Inamdari estates wherein minors or imbeciles are concerned as being unfit to manage their affairs, come within the purview of the Court of Wards Act, and those estates that belong to persons competent to manage, and involving judicial points, are excluded from its operation. With all serious humility, let me ask where is the much admired equality of principle of the British laws and their equal administration when such a distinction is observed between Zemindars and Zemindars. In my humble opinion, when a law is promulgated on a basis of equality and intended for the benefit of the Inamdars whose estates are either encumbered or seized by their decree-holder creditor, it should be equally administered without any such restriction. Such a restriction to all intents and purposes hampers and retards the course of Justice. It is quite natural that poor Inamdars who have no means to engage the services of lawyers are driven to despair and the only ray of hope they have is to look to the benign and just Government for help and rescue, and should the Government, the custodians of their estates, turn a deaf ear to their piteous cry, then alack the day they are left to deplore their misfortune. Let me conclude this by observing that laws are ordained as rules of right and of virtuous and social living and not to be the instrument in the hands of the rich and mighty wherewith to afflict the poor and helpless. All laws should be interpreted liberally according to their meaning and not narrowly to the literal sense thereof. So it ought to be with the Court of Wards Act; let its application be free and unrestricted to all encumbered Inamdari estates, whether they involve legal points or not, as it lies absolutely in the power of Government to do, and it will prove a blessing to all the Zemindars and they will once more breathe freely.

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPVALA.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

The going home of Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins was made the occasion of an interesting reception at Green's last night, when as Sir Lawrence as President of the Motor Union of Western India, opportunity was taken of the occasion to give Motorists a view of the new Rooms which have been taken for the Club which has been started in connection with the Union. There was, in consequence, a great gathering of those interested in the Union, and the manner in which the spacious apartment has been furnished was unanimously voted excellent. Everybody was delighted that motorists and their friends should have so palatial a rendezvous, and the taste with which the apartments have been furnished excited general admiration. The music and the buffet were done in the Taj Mahal's well-known style and the evening was a very enjoyable one, thanks to the enthusiasm of Mr. N. N. Marshall, who is indefatigable in his efforts to promote motoring interests in Bombay.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—it is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

(BY TELEGRAM FROM COLOMBO.)

LONDON, APRIL 5.

DEVOLUTION SCHEME.

Enthusiastic meetings were held in Belfast to oppose any scheme for devolution.

DIVORCE SUITS IN THE STATES.

Washington Official statistics shew that 1,200,000 decrees in divorce have been granted in the States during the past 20 years being a percentage of seventy for every 100,000 persons.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY IN SHEFFIELD.

Certain cases marked as mechanical toys having been opened in Sheffield were found to certain 35,000 cartridges intended for Russia.

SWETTENHAM—DAVIS DOCUMENTS.

Lord Elgin has decided not to publish the Official documents in the Swettenham—Davis misadventure no despite Lord Churchill's promise.

The *Standard* Says that Swettenham describes his letter to Admiral Davis, as a private piece of pleasantry. The Home Government ordered him to apologise, but he did, and instead forwarded his resignation.

BATTLESHIP FOR JAPAN.

Japan has ordered a 21,000 ton battleship to be built in England

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AN AMATEUR ORCHESTRA.

An amateur orchestra is a very different thing from a Ladies' Band. For one thing it need not consist entirely of ladies. In our orchestra we have a very fair sprinkling of men. Most of them are in various professions, and indulge in music as an evening pursuit, so that at afternoon performances we are largely feminine. Still, there they are, and one consequence of their presence is that any uniform is impossible, to the great detriment of the orchestra's appearance. However pretty individual frocks may be, a jumble never looks as well as the simplest plainest uniform. But in our orchestra we are quite above the considerations of dress and appearance which trouble the heads of a mere Ladies' Band. We aspire to being really musical: we try to have as full an orchestra as we can even at the cost of "stiffening" ourselves with professional help. We try—sometimes—to play good music.

Many people are not aware that an orchestra consists of strings and wind. Even those who have grasped this fact may not know how exceedingly important wind instruments are, and how rarely found among amateurs. Most conductors are violinists, and have more understanding and sympathy for their own instrument, yet you will find them scanning the horizon for "wind," eagerly anxious to attract it to the orchestra. The fact is that we English are prone to follow one another sheep-fashion, and the violin and 'cello' being now considered fashionable, everyone makes for them, just as everyone formerly made successively for harp, piano, banjo, mandoline or guitar. It is a thousand pities.

From the point of view of increased consideration, it is worthwhile to play an unpopular instrument. Let anyone who plays a violin, even pretty well, try to enter an orchestra, and she will find it is to a certain extent a matter of favour. She will be asked to pay a subscription, she will be expected to undergo some test, she will have to knock at the door before going in, in short. But let her play—I do not say wind only—but any uncommon instrument, and the case will be quite different. She may not play half so well as the violinist, but the door will be flung open, and she will be invited, nay implored to come in.

My experience is that conductors will stand from such players' conduct that they would not endure for an instant in the easily-replaced violins. I have known a wind-player carelessly bring his flat-pitched instrument to a sharp-pitch practice. Instead of giving him the rebuke he justly deserved, the conductor merely resignedly said, "Ladies and gentlemen, would you kindly tune down to this". . . . oboe, clarinet, or whatever it was. I do not admire people who take advantage of a strong position to trample. But it is a fact that we have a player in our orchestra who tyrannises over the rest in a shameful manner, interferes with the choice of music, has to be constantly considered and cajoled, simply because he plays an unusual instrument, and knows himself to be practically unreplaceable.

As I said, most amateur orchestras are "stiffened" by professional wind, and here comes in a more sordid consideration. What shall we do with our girls? becomes a very urgent question, and it is increasingly probable that our little Priscilla or Daphne may be one of the superfluous million, and have to enter a profession. We all know that women's work is badly paid and overcrowded. One who is in the know said to me the other day, "There are exactly two branches of women's work where the demand exceeds the supply, and where it is possible to make some money—massage and its kindred trades, physical culture, beauty doctoring, Swedish drill, etc, and *wind instruments*. Priscilla's or Daphne's chances of making a good thing out of short-hand or typing, writing or journalism, nursing, singing or acting, violin or piano, are infinitesimal, unless she has commanding talents. Let her take up an unpopular instrument, and her chances of success are slightly better.

After all, why are these instruments so unpopular? The viola is immensely important in orchestra, and has beautiful and interesting parts to play. Everyone should not wish to be a soloist; one can hardly overrate the fascination of playing with a number of others. People say, "How unselfish she must be to play the double-bass!" I do not think so. Think how thin and weak the orchestra would be without the bass's deep strengthening notes. I should love to emphasize the first of the bar in a valse, or play those last three notes which so often end a movement.

As for wind-instruments, the idea I believe is that they are ungraceful and unwomanly. There is a good deal of convention about this. Violin-playing was considered inelegant until Madame Norman Neruda overcame the prejudice. The attitude of a 'cello-player is not particularly womanly or graceful: nor would a stone-deaf man admire some of the contortions of singers or the curious swaying movement of pianists.

Still, whatever we play, one thing is certain, and that is that for sheer pleasure, excitement and interest; playing in an orchestra is hard to beat. In one way it is very different from acting where the appeal is much more from each individual to the audience. We may single out a good actor or actress in a bad cast.—But we are hardly likely to single out a good second violin among several bad ones, unless we have very sensitive ears. The audience is probably scarcely aware that such things as second violins exist, except for knowing the expression "playing second fiddle" and the first violin in Miss Jessie Fothergill's novel. Yet the heart of each little second violin is beating high if she is worth her salt. It does not matter if the audience is cold. The audience is often as cold as a Siberian winter when we are playing well, and quite enthusiastic when we play badly. Did that difficult bit for the second violins go nicely? Was our tiny peace of solo full and clear? Did the conductor—that demi-god, to be worshipped and admired, as absolute as a Doctor in a serious illness, I can say no more—did he smile and look pleased at the end of the piece, instead of giving a depressed shrug, as he did the last time we played out? If all this happened, I believe we should go home happy, even if the audience were to hiss.

I have sometimes gone to an orchestra worried and gloomy, and forgotten all anxieties in ten minutes, as one occasionally does at the theatre. Especially if I have started off by making a horrid wrong note or two. Things may be very bad—that last investment turning out all wrong, the new frock a failure, or perhaps he or she has not written for a long while, but the only thing that matters is that somehow I must find time to practise four or five hours a day, so as not to stumble in an easy passage again.

Our audiences are many and various. We played not long ago at a Primrose League meeting, and I was aghast, strong Unionist though I am, at the hideousness of the people. Perhaps it was because I was looking down at them from a height, or the light may have been unbecoming, but I had a general impression, of women arrayed in the nearest possible approach to red flannel dressinggowns, and of wide partings in meagre grey hair strapped with black velvet. Heavens! I thought another argument against Woman's Suffrage, if politics make women so plain.

I think our grimiest audience is at a concert for blind "poors." I suppose the poor things cannot see the way to the wash-stand; anyhow you could cut the atmosphere there with a knife. We are mostly Anglican in the orchestra, and help to build many many churches in different parts, mostly suburban. To get at these places from my distant Faubourgia is a day's journey, and that is the one great drawback to playing in orchestras—the long journeys and the stuffy cold rooms we play in. As for the fresh-air-fiends, I feel they will shortly be the death of me, and I often play with fingers almost too frozen to make the notes.

We also play a good deal between the acts for theatricals. Sometimes they are amusing, especially when the actors are professionally coached, but on the whole I think you want to know the performers to enjoy amateur theatricals.

Considering the artistic temperament, there are wonderfully few rubs and difficulties in the orchestra. The chief bane of contention is the choice of music. Some of us think ourselves more musical than the rest, have leanings after "cultchah," and scorn to play anything less classical than Beethoven. The horizon of others is bounded by pieces like the Mattchiche. I need hardly say that the sympathies of the conductor are with the first party, and of the audience unhesitatingly with the second. Mr. Conductor has to compose this internecine feud, and hold the balance between the two parties. The consequence is that at practices we jump in rather an odd way from a beautiful classical overture to the jiggiest of two-steps, according as the faces of one side or the other are overspread with boredom or a sickly shade of contempt.

Poor conductor! Coming from professional hands, how much he must despise us! How he must weary of our faulty intonation, our timid attack, our carelessness and uncertainty, our playing in the rests. Yet I think he must have a certain respect for the love of music which makes us sacrifice our scanty leisure and put ourselves to fatigue and expense for the sake of playing in an orchestra.

MARY DURAND.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 16 was 1,183, giving a death-rate of 76·39 per annum per thousand as against 125·17 the corresponding period of last year, and 108·28 the average over the past five years Of the total number 79 died from fevers; 466, plague; 4, small-pox; 3, measles; 2, cholera; 1, leprosy; 64, phthisis; 42, diseases of the nervous system; 211, affections of the respiratory organs; 49, diarrhœa; 11, dysentery; 43, still-born; 85, old age and debility; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 44; Brahmin, 37; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 596; Hindu low caste, 126; Musalman 250; Parsee, 32 Jew, 4; Native Christian, 32; Eurasian, 1; European, 5; and Negro-African 2. The total number of births was 308 as against 414 the corresponding period of last year, and 307 the average over the past five years. The rate of mortality according to the new census was 60·62 per 1,000.

BY THE WAY.

PARLIAMENT-AIRY FARES.

Certainly on the score of cheapness ballooning as a means of locomotion has much to recommend it. MM. Alfred Leblanc and Mix, who recently covered the distance between St. Cloud, near Paris, and Lancken, on the island of Rugen, in the Baltic, estimate the cost of their outward journey at about 12½ centimes per kilometre per head, or 2d. a mile. Coming back by train, via Berlin, cost them 27 centimes per kilometre, or rather over 4d. a mile, per head—a little more than double. The only thing in favour of the older-fashioned method of locomotion is that in taking your railway ticket you pay your money and take your choice as to where you want to go; while in the other case the question of destination is decided by the balloon.

THE LATE BISHOP CREIGHTON AND POBIEDONOSTSEFF.

Amid the unflattering criticisms of his career, the friends of M. Pobiedonostseff can console themselves with the reflection that he possessed at least one British admirer. The late Bishop of London, when he attended the Coronation at Moscow, was much impressed by the grim Procurator, and considered him on of the ablest men he had ever met, sincerely anxious to promote the good of his country. Dr. Creighton described him as "a man of powerful mind, clear vision, and large knowledge. He talked about 'Kidd's Social Evolution' and Balfour's book; he has read everything; admires 'The Earthly Paradise,' and wonders how Morris can be a Socialist." In return Pobiedonostseff has recorded his "most gratifying impression" of Bishop Creighton.

LORD WOLSELEY.

Lord Wolseley, who rarely emerges from the tranquil retirement of his country seat in Sussex, celebrates this month (writes a correspondent) the fifty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the Army. It was in March 1852—which, by the way, was three months after Lord Roberts had commenced service with the Bengal Artillery—that he began his long military career of forty-eight years. Both were destined to reap the highest rewards for brilliant services, and when in 1900 Lord Wolsely retired he was succeeded as Commander-in-Chief of the Army by Lord Roberts.

THE DANGER OF SEDATIVES.

Dr. Saleeby writes on "Worry: the National Disease" in "Cassell's Magazine" for April, and speaks very strongly on the danger of sedatives as a cure for worry. If (he says) the reader remembers or believes nothing else whatever that I say on this subject, I beseech him at least to believe this: the habitual use of sedatives—such as alcohol, opium, morphia, sulphonal, paraldehyde, chloral, and their allies—is to be condemned without qualification as false in principle and fatal in result. It is true that these drugs will one and all relieve worry, banish care, and procure peace of mind, but it is true that the worry, the care, and the dispeace will return, bringing seven devils with them, and that the latter end of the man who uses them for this purpose is not peace. Worry is curable (Dr. Saleeby goes on to say) because it has causes which are removable, but sedatives are no cure because they do not begin to remove the causes of the worry.

TEA AND COFFEE AND ALCOHOL.

While condemning all sedatives in this connexion, Dr. Saleeby points out that "the stimulant caffeine, on account of which we consume so much tea and coffee, may be excused, if not justified and applauded: Taken in reasonable quantities, such as very few people desire to exceed, it differs fundamentally from all the sedatives in that it does not produce a need for a continuous increase of the dose. It relieves worry not by a temporary and actually nutritive and fostering submergence of it, but by attacking its causes. But the fact upon which he lays most stress is this—"that alcohol has no place, use, or purpose in the relief of worry, and that its so-called use—in this connexion, at any rate—is never anything but abuse or misuse, always dangerous, always productive of more evil than it relieves, and only too frequently suicidal."

GERMAN PRINCES AND NOBLES "IN BUSINESS."

The Kaiser, who inherited from one of his wealthy subjects a porcelain factory at Cardinen worth about six million marks, is not, the Brussels correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* points out, the only Royal man of business in Germany. The Prince of Lippe-Detmold makes the major part of his income from the sale of butter and eggs from his estate and bricks from his limekilns. His civil list is small, and he keeps up the Royal state of his little principality (he looks into three countries from his drawingroom windows) by the revenues from his personal property. Prince Bismarck had the monopoly of supplying the telegraph-poles for the German Empire, and had a distillery in which he produced a particularly vivacious schnapps, which is said to be "a near thing to a torchlight procession."

OTHER PRINCELY TRADERS.

Prince Guido von Henckel von Donnermarck is not only the richest coal proprietor in the German Empire but is also a silk manufacturer. Prince Christian Kraft von Hohenlohe, Duke of Ujest, is not only a mineowner but also the owner of the Hohenlohe Meal Factory, the Hohenlohe Cake Bakery, and—horrible to relate!—the Hohenlohe Corset Factory. Prince Max Egon von Furstenberg, the richest aristocrat in Germany, and friend of the Kaiser, is a brewer, and the "Farstlich Furstenbergisches Bier" has more than a local reputation. It is the Kaiser's favourite beer, and the Prince has the exclusive privilege of supplying the beer for the whole of the Royal Household.

IRISH CLASSES IN L. C. C. SCHOOLS.

"It is interesting to note," writes a correspondent, "as the outcome of the new movement in Ireland for the promotion of the study of the Irish language history, and literature, that Irish associations in London have obtained from the London County Council recognition of the claims of these subjects as suitable for instruction in evening schools in specially Hibernian centres throughout the Metropolis. As a result of strong local demand for such instruction, Irish classes have been held with gratifying success in Kennington Chelsea, Hammersmith, and elsewhere, and their promoters have every reason to believe that there will be a considerable increase in their number in the next Evening Continuation Schools' session."

UNCONVENTIONAL DINING.

Senator and Mrs. Thurston, of New York, who have been feasting their friends in a submerged submarine-boat, have certainly made a novel addition to the list of unconventional banquets. It is but a short time since twenty-five members of the staff of the Royal Palace Hotel at Atlantic City, New Jersey, dined together on the top of the hotel's new chimney, 150ft. above the madding crowd; a merry company feasted in the new town morgue at Wardner, Idaho, with coffins for seats and tables, coffin-plates for crockery, and the tins used for embalming-fluid for drinking-vessels. Ten people dined sumptuously in the swell-box of an organ at Leeds some years ago; and the organ in the Town Hall at Sydney once furnished a similar dining-room; in Birmingham a number of actors banqueted at midnight in "whitewashed and cobwebbed vaults" in the centre of the town; a successful feast was provided in a colossal wine-tank at Asti a few years ago; and among other unconventional dining-places have been a tree-stump in California, the interior of a boiler, and a platform suspended from a balloon.

SPEEDY STEEPLECHASERS.

If anyone doubts the superiority of the thoroughbred horse of to-day over his predecessors of a generation or two ago, the records of the Grand Notional ought to remove his scepticism. Nearly seventy years ago—in 1838—this race was won by Lottery a wonderful horse in his day, in 7sec. under 15min. Nearly 13min. was the average time until 1844, when Curreall won in 10min. 47sec. In the sixties and seventies there was a marked improvement in speed, although the average duration of the race was about 11min., up to 1890 the time never fell below 10min. and often exceeded 11min.; but since that year the time has seldom been outside 10min. In 1893 Cloister simply romped in winning by forty lengths in a canter in 9min., 42 2-5sec although he carried the extraordinary weight of 12st. 7lb; and six years later Manifesto equalled Cloister's record by carrying 12½ st. to victory. Thus, within fifty-five years the duration of this race was reduced by well over 5min; so that Cloister ought to have been able to give a start of a mile and half have beaten Lottery over the Grand National course.

A BOSTON SUNDAY.

According to recent decisions of Boston's judiciary, here are some of the things which may and may not be done in that town of a Sunday. Bootblacks may shine until 11 a.m.; then they must retire. Bakers may sell bread before 10 a.m., and from 4 to 6.30 p.m. A florist may sell flowers for a Sunday funeral, but not for a Sunday wedding. Ice-cream may be eaten, but not made or sold. Photographers may not take pictures. A shopkeeper may not wash the floor of his store. A musician may not play at an hotel. These momentous decisions, in the opinion of "Harper's Weekly" make a Boston Sunday look like a London Sunday, and nothing more is needed to induce travellers to wait until Monday before going there.

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THE GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

STRANGE SCENE AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

It all came as a grand surprise, for the secret of the "denouement" had been faithfully kept, and the critics themselves were puzzle to know to what climax the author was working. I refer, of course, to "The Van Dyck," the melodramatic "sketch" which follows "The Red Lamp" at His Majesty's. Scence, Mr. Peters' flat; time (presumably) getting on for midnight. John Peters (Mr. Weedon Grossmith) discovered amusing himself at the piano. He is an amateur pianist, an amateur violinist, and amateur 'cellist, an amateur singer, and an amateur collector of old masters and china. A knocking at the outer door. "Bother!" said John Peters, who is so obviously "not" John Peters, but Weedon Grossmith—"and all the servants away, too,—and I in the flat alone!" After such a speech as that (the playlet being from the French), one expects the uneasy Peters to open the door to a lady. But there are surprises at the beginning, and in the middle, as well as at the end, of "The Van Dyck," and the visitor proves to be "such a nice-spoken gent" (as Leech's housemaid described the barometer-thief), attired in the most fashionable of evening-dress, and bearing the name of Arthur Blair-Woldingham—a neighbour (he calls himself)—who has at last plucked up courage, in his loneliness, to make the acquaintance of Peters and to thank him most heartily (which he does) for the music which has reached him and enlivened him in his own rooms—a not uncommon feat with "flat" music, by the way. Peters is immensely flattered, and the two men "sit to chat"—the self-possessed and talkative visitor being the one to utter the opening words of the proverbial invitation, "Pray sit you down."

OPENING THE PLOT.

Arthur Blair-Woldingham is as first only pleasantly voluble, passing compliment after compliment in rapid succession in the direction of the gratified Peters' musical talents and artistic tastes generally; but all at once, to the astonishment and subsequently to the terror of Peters, he becomes excitedly confidential over certain romantic incidents (with poison in them) of his past life, and eventually breaks out into a bark. While poor little Peters is humouring him the door is burst open and in rush a doctor and two warders to claim an escaped lunatic. This, then, we think, is the "denouement." Peters has had a narrow escape from an untimely death. The madman has been secured, and will be led back to the asylum. And Mr. Beerbohm Tree has had a splendid chance and availed himself of its splendidly, of distinguishing himself in comedy and tragedy within the space of a few minutes. But, all unexpectedly, back he goes to comedy again. Peters is persuaded by the white-haired doctor to retire into an adjoining room, as the sight of him evidently irritates the madman and makes the warders' work more difficult. Peters accepts the hint with alacrity, and as soon as he shuts the door behind him Blair-Woldingham instantly released by his captors, calmly says, "Get to work boys," and does his share of an artistically-planned burglary by cutting the valuable pictures from their frames, while the doctor and the warders strip the flat of its valuable furniture and china, carrying them to a man that awaits them in the street. An expert like Blair-Woldingham leaves Peters' much-prized Van Dyck severely alone, as he quickly detects the spurious in it.

JOHN PETERS AT HOME.

With the elements of conceit and brag removed from the character, Mr. Weedon Grossmith should feel, as he looks, very comfortably at home as John Peters. The actor is himself a great bargain-hunter in the byways of Art, his house in Bedford Square—(I hope in saying this I am not putting temptation in the way of the Blair-Woldinghams of the world)—being quite a little museum of historical furniture, vases, and engravings. Most of these possessions were lucky "pick-ups" in the days when Mr. Weedon Grossmith was going about the country with easel, canvas, and paint-box, and doing "potboilers" of meadow-land, with its brooks, and its willows, and its dreamy cows, that he might, with the occasional sovereign this work brought him in, secure a Chippendale chair or cabinet on which he had set his heart. But they were not the bargains of which John Peters boasts in "The Van Dyck." Peters did death-bed transactions with a superior smile, benevolently giving three or four pounds for a valuable work of art, because the relatives of the expiring possesser were in urgent and immediate want of a little money for medicine and "luxuries." Although the pretty things he acquired in his art-student days proved to be, or soon became, ten times worth the money paid for them, it was Mr. Grossmith himself who made the sacrifice in their purchase, because the money he spent in their acquirement, little as it was in comparison with the money they would fetch to-day, was more than his stomach could afford. But the struggle enhanced the value of the articles fought for and won, and Mr. Grossmith would, if it were necessary, cheerfully go through the same hardships as of old, provided it were in the same cause and there was a chance of the same results.

"THE FOLLIES" OF SOCIETY.

This is no echo of the utterances of Father Bernard Vaughan. It is just an intimation that those clever "Society entertainers," "The Follies," have launched upon the ambitious enterprise of presenting an entire evening's programme at the New Royalty Theatre. They have done this before of course at the small Queen's Hall, and they have engaged theatres in the provinces, but a London theatre all to themselves is a new experience and a somewhat bold experiment; and if we question the wisdom of "The Follies" in venturing upon ground where actor-managers fear to tread, we do it in a spirit of tender and motherly concern for seven very charming girls and boys. I was going to say "little" girls and boys, but Mr. H. G. Pelissier, the head of the company, rather gets in the way of the phrase. Three hours of burlesque and nothing but burlesque even though it is of the best (as "The Follies" is), is a large order at a time when burlesque is not fashionable. And "The Follies" are not entirely happy in their choice of objects. Their "Peter Pantomime" must necessarily be thin, evasive, and ineffectual. A burlesque of an extravagant phantasy is an uneventful collision between two kindred substances.

AMPLE COMPENSTION.

The Follies very wisely keep their Burlesque of a Music-Hall for the last. This is one of the cleverest and funniest entertainments ever presented. It compensitutes such handsome compensation for the "Peter Pantomime," that one feels a little ashamed of oneself for having lodged complaints against the Barrie burlesque. It is a complete remedy for all those complaints. It is a Peter Panacea. Mr. Pelissier as "the charming serio," Miss May de Colte, who sings waltz songs of home and mother and buttercups, and who is so appropriately attired in a costume suggestive at once of Sapho and 'Arriet, is a joy of true burlesque that is alone worth the price of a seat. The mincing costumes, the knockkneed strides, the nasal production of the metallic voice, that curious trick of bringing each verse or refrain to an end by sliding slowly from the last-but-one note into the last—none of these characteristics have been forgotten by the clever chief of "The Follies," and his May de Colte will probably be a personality of all his future programmes. From Mr. Dan Everard, a popular member of the Pelissier company, we get a most amusing impression of the type of music hall comedian, usually labelled "refined," whose humour consists in fales eyebrows, an inadequate bowler a halfpenny cane (with which he occasionally inflicts upon himself a peculiarly well-deserved chastisement), and a habit of rushing out his words in staccato instalments of two or three at a time, to the evident agitation of the orchestra, the confusion of the audience, and the destruction of what melody there may chance to be in the song. I have never been able to understand how a prolonged conspiracy on the part of the "refined comedian" to trip up the orchestra ever came to be established. Who can have been the first man to make the experiment? Who can have been the first manager to allow it to be made? And why did the conductor of the orchestra pass it at rehearsal? And when the conductor had passed it, how came the audience to pass it? It is a remarkably daring thing to have done for the first time. It must have been like a man's first somersault. Surely its formula, like that of the somersault, is "Here goes!" And it has one merit. It is not easy to do. I doubt if you or I could get so far in the business as to fail in the attempt.

H. G. PELISSIER.

The chief of "The Follies," closely as he imitates the typical "charming serio" of the music-halls, is not unkind. He is too cheery and comfortable a person to hurt a fellow-creature's feelings. He has a lot of the gentleness of Corney Grain. But, then, a pierrot never seem to offend. Like his inferior brother, the nigger minstrel he is a privileged chaffer. And his ability to hit out softly is part of his being. A man can never be bitter in pierrot costume. A satirist is transformed inwardly as well as outwardly as soon as he puts on the sugarloaf hat and the bobbly and frilly pyjamas of the pierrot. He puts heart into his performance there as well as art. The pierrot—especially the fat pierrot—has always a little tear behind his laughter. And he has always a little laugh behind his tears. The "charming serio" is of course, full of faults. But Mr. Pelissier in some way manages to make us feel with himself that she is "full of pleasant faults," The chief of "The Follies" has struggled with a music-hall life himself. As a boy singing songs of his own composition, he has been hissed at the Marylebone Music-hall. Men in the gallery have called out rude things to him. They didn't understand his refined songs. So he got a professional music-hall song-writer to provide him with something suitable—something about breweries, mothers-in-law, bloaters, and policemen. And he didn't understand the unrefined songs, so he still got the hisses and the rude remarks. There's an art in everything even in singing about drunkenness and disorderliness; and the art has its expert critics. Young Pelissier was not half realistic enough for his new song and the boys in the Marylebone gallery. So he gave up trying to be a music-hall artist, and, assisting in the organisation of "The Follies" became in time what he is to-day—the proprietor, the leading comedian, and the composer of the brightest little burlesque company in town.

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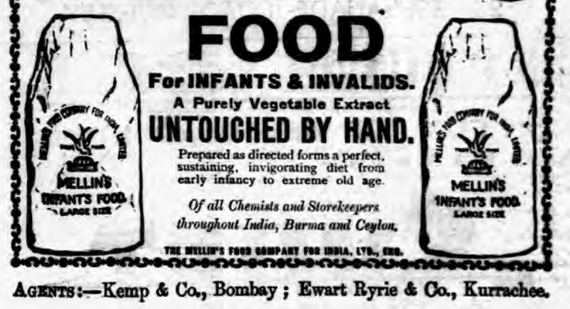

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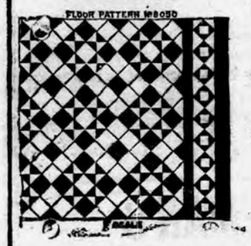

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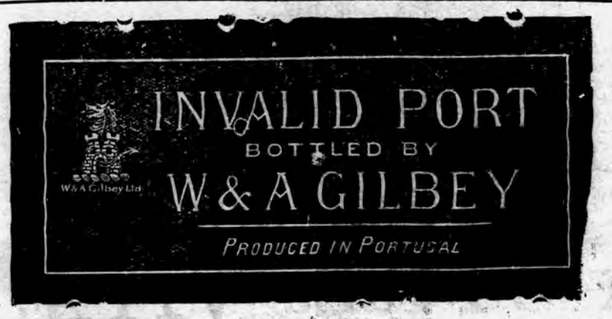

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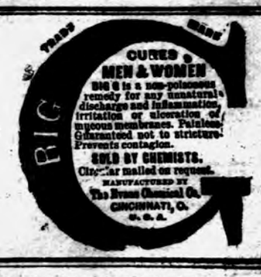
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